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Suspended Prelate Defies Pope With a Mass for 7,000 in Lille

By John Vinocur

PARIS, Aug. 29 (AP).—Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre, a French Roman Catholic priest, defied Pope Paul VI today by celebrating a mass for 7,000 in Lille, despite having been suspended as a priest by the Pope.

The 70-year-old archbishop was applauded when he walked slowly to the altar, the gold stitching on his green chasuble gleaming in the television lights. He said in his homily that the Roman Catholic Church had embarked on "an adulterous marriage with revolution and subversion."

He said he rejected the ruling of the Second Vatican Council that mass should be celebrated in the common language instead of Latin as "one of the bastards given birth to by the adulterous marriage."

In Italy, Pope Paul called the priest's action a "gesture of challenge against the keys placed by Christ in our hands." Devoting his entire noon speech at his summer residence at Castelgandolfo to the affair, he said it was "the most serious" of recent actions against the integrity of the church.

Archbishop Lefebvre, his voice sometimes cracking with emotion, said his refusal to heed the orders of the Pope would "result soon in excommunication, separation from the church, becoming a renegade. It's possible. I don't understand anymore. Something in the church has changed."

The former bishop of Tulle, France, and archbishop of Dakar, Senegal, was suspended in June by the Pope, the first bishop to be so disciplined in 150 years, because he refused to close a seminary which taught on the basis of centuries-old precepts, rejecting many rulings of the modern church.

The suspension meant that



Pope Paul VI speaks at his summer residence...



... while the Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre offers mass.

Archbishop Lefebvre could no longer celebrate mass or administer the sacraments. The mass said here in the gray concrete Congress Hall at the Lille fairgrounds was thus considered a heretical act.

The traditionalist group in France argues that the Second

Vatican Council has perverted 2,000 years of Catholicism. The change of the mass from Latin to modern languages and a reformed rite is seen as a symbol of the church's compromises with other religious groups and modern social trends. A public

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Soviet Pressure Surfaces Pravda Calls on Syria To Get Out of Lebanon

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Aug. 29 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has begun publicly pressuring Syria to withdraw its troops from Lebanon and cooperate with its "natural allies," the Palestinians and Lebanese leftists whom it has been fighting since late spring. One such call was made today by the official Communist party newspaper Pravda in its International Review, a weekly column that reflects the Kremlin's views on current events. However, Pravda echoed largely word for word a statement that was issued Friday on the Lebanese crisis by the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

The committee, a semi-official front organization that speaks for Moscow on some Third World matters, was previously used last month to float an unsuccessful bid for a cease-fire that would permit the Arab countries to turn back to the struggle against Israel.

The new line appears to reflect publicly what Moscow has reportedly been privately urging Damascus to do—pull out of the civil war and throw its support to the losing Lebanese leftists and Palestinians.

In repeating the main points of Friday's statement, Pravda gave more official weight to the call for a Syrian withdrawal, although it did so in equally cautious phrasing. Still, it appeared that Moscow was preparing to take a tougher public stand on Syrian involvement in the Lebanese civil war.

"For the settlement of the Lebanese crisis, the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon and likewise the cooperation of Syria with its natural allies in the anti-imperialist struggle—the Palestinian resistance movement and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon—would have important significance," said the Pravda commentary.

The latest turn in the Lebanese civil war, as Syrians and Palestinians have fought each other with Soviet-designed arms, has underscored the Soviet Union's powerlessness to bring its erstwhile Arab ally to heel.

Arab diplomatic sources report that the Kremlin was particularly upset by the Syrian thrust into Lebanon, which occurred only hours before Premier Alexei Kosygin arrived in Damascus on an official visit in June.

Until recently, the Soviet press put the full onus for the fighting in Lebanon on what the government newspaper Izvestia called "a conspiracy of imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction," while

soft-pedaling the growing Syrian involvement. The notion of a reactionary plot against Lebanon was also expressed today, as Moscow undertook its careful criticism of Syria, which it is reluctant to alienate completely.

The Soviet Union still reserves its harshest words for Israel, playing up reports of an Israeli naval blockade of reinforcements to the leftists in Lebanon and contending that Tel Aviv has a

direct hand in the continuing deterioration in Lebanon.

Moscow sounded a warning earlier against outside intervention in Lebanon and has also opposed any partition of the country. Today, Pravda did not offer any new suggestions for bringing peace beyond the withdrawal of Syrian troops. Instead, it reiterated its longstanding contention that a solution to the fighting must be left to the Lebanese.

Leftists Silent on Proposals

Fighting Ebbs as Mediator Takes Peace Bid to Damascus

BEIRUT, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Arab League mediator Hassan Sabry al-Kholi left today for talks with Syrian leaders in Damascus to promote his draft plan for peace in Lebanon.

Fighting on three fronts—in Beirut, the central mountains and north Lebanon—subsided to minor battles in which leftist and rightist fighters traded machine-gun and occasional mortar fire. The previously widespread and indiscriminate shelling of Beirut residential areas dropped to a low level.

Security and hospital sources reported that at least 160 persons were killed and about 340 were wounded in clashes on all fronts in the last 24 hours.

In the north, Christian forces tightened their military and economic siege of the Moslem-held enclave of Tripoli, Lebanon's second largest city. Christian troops strengthened their positions south and southeast of the city, while Syrian forces maintained a blockade in the north.

Mr. Kholi's visit to Damascus marked a new phase in the mediator's intensive "shuttle diplomacy" to end the 17-month-old civil war and allow President-elect Elias Sarkis to assume office by Sept. 23, when President Suleiman Franjeh's term will end.

The Arab League mediator's new peace plan was accepted by the Christian rightists' leaders Friday as a framework for peace negotiations. The leftists and their Palestinian allies, who received the draft plan from Mr. Kholi yesterday, have not commented on it. Mr. Sarkis is scheduled to pay a one-day visit to Damascus Tuesday at the invitation of Syrian President Hafiz al-Assad. Among the subjects they will discuss, sources said, will be the proposed Arab League summit conference which 12 Arab countries have so far agreed to attend. Arab foreign ministers will meet in Cairo Wednesday to decide, among other things, whether the summit meeting should include all 20 members of the league or only those countries directly concerned with the Lebanon problem.

Meanwhile, the Palestine Liberation Organisation announced here yesterday that it has decided to draft "every able-bodied Palestinian" for compulsory military training.

A spokesman said at a news conference that the order applies to all Palestinians between the ages of 18 and 30—an estimated 300,000 men, most of them in Arab camps. The Palestine Liberation Army will take charge of the training program, he said.

Six Assaults Escape

Three U.S. Civilian Workers Are Killed in Ambush in Iran

By Eric Pace

TEHRAN, Aug. 29 (NYT).—In an ambush here yesterday, terrorists killed three U.S. citizens who worked for a company that has contracts with the Iranian armed forces. The U.S. Embassy announced. The six assailants escaped.

Iranian officials said that the three civilian victims had been slain by members of an Islamic Marxist anti-government terrorist group, which was officially blamed for the assassination of two U.S. colonels here in Tehran last year.

The victims, all employees of Rockwell International, were William Cottrell, 43, of Los Gatos, Calif.; Robert Kronegard, 44, of Sunnyvale, Calif.; and Donald Smith, 43, a Californian whose home town was not disclosed here.

In Anaheim, Calif., Rockwell's Anaheim division said Mr. Smith was from Yorba Linda, the Associated Press reported.

"Research Project" Jobs An embassy communiqué said the three victims had been involved in "a research project for the government of Iran." It did not elaborate. They were on their way to work when their car was shot up.

An executive of Rockwell, reached by telephone, declined to describe the work that the men were doing in Tehran or whether they had any connection with Project Ix, the construction of a \$1-billion electronic communications monitoring installation that Rockwell is building in this country for the use of Iranian intelligence.

The U.S. ambassador, Richard Helms, said through a spokesman here: "This brutal and mindless crime serves no cause and only demonstrates the heartless cruelty of the perpetrators."

The killings, following last year's assassination of the colonels and the murder of a U.S. officer here in 1973, are considered by informed Iranian and U.S. officials to be the work of urban terrorists opposed to the regime of Iran's ruler, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. Ten persons were executed for last year's murders.

Suspected Motive The murders, along with an undisclosed number of slayings of Iranian police officials, are generally seen as part of a campaign to embarrass and undermine the Shah.

The ambush was the first known occasion on which U.S. civilians employed here by a U.S. company have been assassinated and it spread particular concern through the U.S. community in Tehran, which is where most of the estimated 27,000 U.S. citizens in Iran live.

The major U.S. role in the huge Iranian military buildup in the last three years has attracted criticism in the United States and among dissident Iranians.

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Making Material Gets Report That Taiwan Reprocessing Nuclear Fuel

By Edward Schumacher

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Intelligence reports during the last six months indicate that Taiwan has been secretly reprocessing uranium fuel, an oil that can produce weapons material, according to officials of two governments.

The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the Energy Research and Development Administration, who have access to the reports, said it was how long Taiwan has engaged in the operation of such bomb material may be produced. However, expressed doubt that Taiwan amassed enough material to make an atomic bomb.

United States, which is a major supplier of nuclear reactors and enrichment fuel, has not yet confronted Taiwan with the reports, according to knowledgeable officials. The reports are said to be of varying degrees of reliability, particularly while trying to learn the full extent of the work.

Continuation of the reports places the Ford administration in a difficult position, especially during the pre-election

Many Repercussions U.S. sanctions, including termination of export licenses for Taiwan's ambitious power program, could cause serious repercussions in and among Republican voters in the United States.

Failure to take action cause major difficulties in Japan and of less developed Asian states and as a worldwide drift toward proliferation.

Taipei, a government spokesman today denied that it has been secretly reprocessing uranium fuel, the state press reported. The man's policy is to use power only for peaceful uses. Ting Mao-shih, director of information, said.

U.S. officials disclaimed knowledge of the reports of reprocessing, pointing out Taiwan has openly acknowledged construction of a small "hot cell" reprocessing plant.

International safeguards, however, official confirmed existence of the reports of work and suggested that is disagreement within the government about their significance.

DA officials said they have stalling on an application for two additional nuclear plants to Taiwan, a move

ivy Rains Break 15 Paris Drought

RIS, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—A rain fell in Paris today for the first time in six weeks. Undercurrents also occurred there in France, causing flash in some roads in the south with tourists returning their August holidays.

Alarm Sounded On Fla. City's New Fire Truck

MIRAMAR, Fla., Aug. 29 (AP).—A new fire truck is to be delivered to this small city next month. But the City Council forgot to budget \$73,308 to pay for it and the truck is six feet longer than the firehouse.

On top of that, Fire Chief George Vaneveldt said that, even if the firehouse were long enough, the 44-foot truck is too big to make the turn into the narrow street on which the station is located.

Mayor Harry Rosen said the city may consider selling the truck. "I frankly don't think the city can afford a truck at this time," he said.

At the time the report was written, Iran's most modern system was the F-4, a larger and more complex aircraft than the F-16. The F-16 is the plane of the future for most of America's European allies, which have ordered it in quantity.

Mr. Kissinger appeared before the subcommittee Friday to continue a discussion started Thursday on contemplated sales to Saudi Arabia. Most of Friday's discussion dealt with the Saudi issue, participants said, with only a few questions raised about sales to Iran.

Size Questioned Mr. Kissinger told the senators the administration planned to sell \$75 million in equipment to Saudi Arabia. Several senators questioned the size of the Saudi order.

On Friday, according to participants, Mr. Kissinger agreed to discuss the senators' objections with President Ford during the weekend and to see if the size of the order could be reduced.

Under a law passed last year, Congress, after formal notification, has 30 days to veto by a majority vote in both houses any military sale of more than \$25 million.

The committee's staff report,

Deal Put at \$3.4 Billion Kissinger Says U.S. Agreed To Sell Iran 160 F-16 Fighters

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has told a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee that the United States had agreed to sell Iran 160 F-16 fighter planes at a cost of about \$3.4 billion.

Mr. Kissinger said Friday that the administration had decided to go ahead with the sale despite a staff study by the Foreign Relations Committee earlier this month that charged that Iran was unable to absorb the sophisticated equipment it had bought in recent years.

But he stressed that delivery of the new General Dynamics jet fighters would not begin until 1979, when 10 trainers will be shipped to Iran. He said the remaining 150 planes would be sent during the following four years.

According to participants in the two-hour session, Mr. Kissinger said a formal notification would be sent to Congress tomorrow on the pending F-16 deal as well as on an additional \$800 million in Iranian orders for Sidewinder, Phoenix and Sparrow missiles, making a total of \$4 billion.

The administration has defended Iran's purchases—about \$10 billion in the last few years and \$10 billion more estimated for the second half of this decade—because of Iran's concern about having to defend borders with the Soviet Union and Iraq and fears of possible trouble from the direction of India.

The committee's staff report,

Team in U.S. Constructs Gene With Regulatory Mechanisms

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (NYT).—A group of scientists in Cambridge, Mass., has constructed a gene, the basic unit of heredity, complete with its regulatory mechanisms.

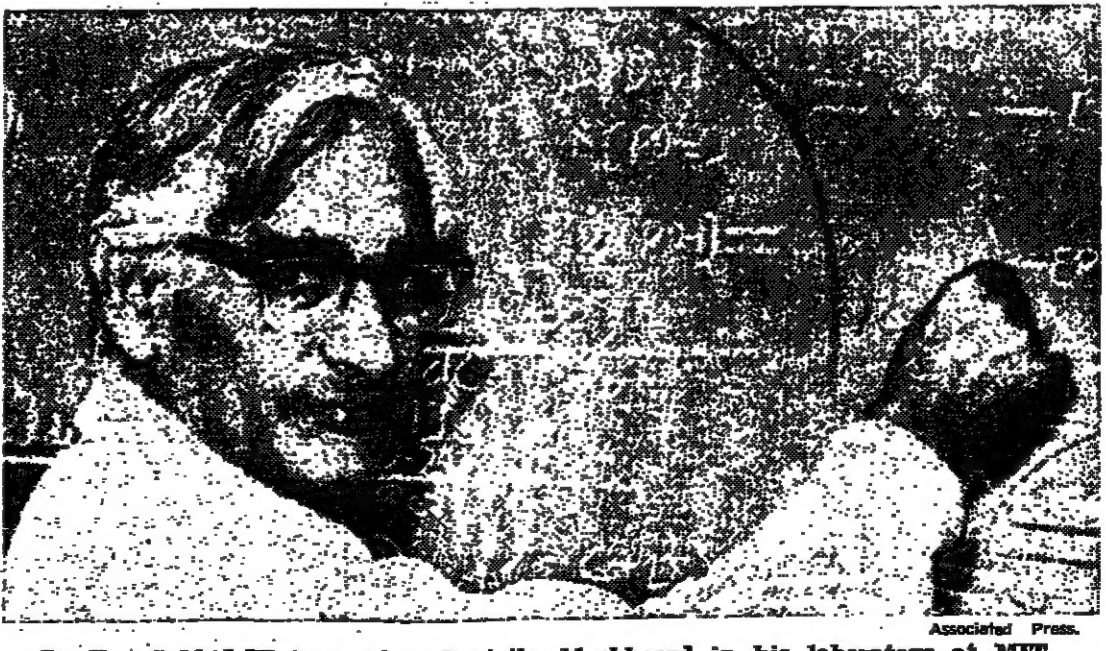
And, by implanting it in a living bacterial cell, where it functioned as if it were a natural part of the cell's heredity, they have proved that the gene they constructed works.

The feat, by Dr. Har Gobind Khorana and his colleagues at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, gives geneticists an important new tool for studying how genes function or, as in the case of many diseases, malfunction.

Many scientists believe that a better knowledge of gene functions, particularly of the regulatory mechanisms that govern the gene's rate of operation, will some day yield a better understanding of a wide variety of diseases, such as cancer and many birth defects. Such diseases may involve malfunctions in a gene's regulatory mechanisms.

Scientists will now be able to use the methods developed by Dr. Khorana to alter the synthetic gene message at any point in the sequence of 199 genetically coded "words." They will observe how these artificial mutations influence what the gene does.

Although several researchers in recent years have synthesized the main portion of genes—the part of the long-chain molecule bearing the genetic code for the structure of a molecule of protein or other substance—the synthetic genes did not include the molecular "start," "stop" and other control messages needed to



Dr. Har Gobind Khorana at work at the blackboard in his laboratory at MIT.

make the gene work. The latest achievement does. Scientific papers on the achievement are to be delivered in San Francisco tomorrow at the annual meeting of the American Chemical Society. The papers will be delivered by two of Dr. Khorana's senior colleagues at MIT, Dr. Hans-Joachim Fritz and Dr. Ramanarayanan Balagopal.

The synthetic functioning gene, specifically the tyrosine transfer DNA gene from the bacterial species Escherichia coli, is the culmination of a nine-year effort by Dr. Khorana's team. This particular gene was chosen

because its complete genetic code was known and because there are relatively convenient methods for detecting whether the gene is functioning inside a bacterial cell. It was also selected because it is small as genes go. The more typical gene has about 1,000 subunits, compared with this gene's 199. The time it takes to synthesize a gene is proportional to its length.

The MIT group's approach has been to take the four basic units of the genetic code and assemble them into a double-stranded DNA molecule whose sequence of units is identical to that known for a natural gene. The basic units, called nucleotides, have the chemical names adenine, thymine, guanine and cytosine and are abbreviated A, T, G and C.

All of the genetic instructions coded into all the genes of living things can be written with various sequences of the four letters of the genetic alphabet.

Dr. Khorana—who shared a 1968 Nobel Prize for work on deciphering the genetic code—achieved his first major breakthrough in 1970 with the synthesis of the portion of a yeast-gene coding for a certain molecule. Although the step was hailed as the first "man-made gene," the gene could not function because not enough was known of its

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A Blow to Opposition

18 Prominent South Koreans Are Given Harsh Sentences

By Fox Butterfield

SEOUL, Aug. 29 (NYT).—The harsh prison sentences given yesterday to 18 prominent South Koreans, including a former president, an ex-presidential candidate, professors, priests and other clergymen, are expected to further intimidate the already badly weakened opposition to President Park Chung Hee.

In the most important political trial in South Korea's history, all 18 defendants were found guilty and were sentenced to prison terms ranging from two to eight years. They have a week in which to appeal.

Yun Po Sun, a 79-year-old former president, received an eight-year sentence. Kim Dae Jung, an opposition politician who narrowly lost to Mr. Park in the 1971 elections, also received eight years in jail, as did Hahn Suk Hon, a 75-year-old Quaker leader.

Lee Tae Young, the country's first woman lawyer, drew five years, as did her husband, a former foreign minister.

Mr. Hahn said after the trial: "These were the best of our people; they have nothing to be ashamed of. It was a matter of conscience." Over the years, Mr. Hahn had been imprisoned by the Japanese, the North Koreans and the late President Syngman Rhee.

Defendants Gather

"It's all you can expect in a country like this," said Mr. Yun at a gathering in his home for those of the defendants who remain free pending appeal.

"President Park is a brave man

to convict an old man like me," he added. Mr. Yun had been convicted of sedition in a trial two years ago and sentenced to a three-year jail term, which was suspended.

In many ways the four-month trial, which bore the marks of a show trial, represented a clash in values between South Korea's Western-educated and heavily Christian intelligentsia and the stern Confucian regime of Mr. Park, a former officer in the Japanese Imperial Army.

A three-judge panel of the Seoul District Criminal Court charged that the 18 defendants, all Christians, had "distorted the political situation by claiming there was no freedom in this country." The judges also said the defendants had "slandered the Constitution" and violated a decree issued last year banning all forms of dissent, including criticism of the regime itself.

In a 75-minute statement announcing the verdicts, the judges said: "We have been impressed by the academic credentials of the defendants." But, they added, "steeped in dogmatism and prejudice, they have brought harm to the country."

Urged Park to Quit

The charges grew out of a manifesto that the defendants issued at the Myeongdong Catholic Cathedral here in March. It said that to restore democracy Mr. Park should resign, and revoke the repressive Constitution he had proclaimed in 1972, as well as the presidential decree known as Emergency Measure No. 8.

At the trial, the defendants denied that they had sought to overthrow the government.

Stephen Cardinal Kim, the leader of Korea's Roman Catholics, said after hearing the verdicts, "This is a tragedy not only for the people involved but for the whole country." Five Catholic priests were imprisoned for terms ranging from two to five years.

Cardinal Kim added that the effect of the trial "may be to silence the people."

Defending the verdicts, the deputy minister of culture and information, Kim Dong White, said that the defendants constituted "a threat to national security."

"If we did not deal with them, it might spread to the whole country," he said, and might encourage aggression by North Korea.

Mr. Park, according to a presidential assistant, is "much more confident than he was a year and a half ago, when he worried about the dissidents; now he is a happy man."

He was executed publicly yesterday in Somalia. Eero district of Sidamo Province, southern Ethiopia, the scene of his "atrocious crimes," it said.

French Prelate Defies Pope With Mass for 7,000 in Lille

(Continued from Page 1)

opinion poll this month says that 48 per cent of French Catholics believe that the Roman Catholic church has become too modern.

The mass in this northern French industrial area, where the archbishop was born, was described as the initiative of a local group of traditionalists who invited Archbishop Lefebvre back from his seminary in Switzerland.

The tone of the archbishop's hour-long homily was often political rather than spiritual, condemning leftists, Communists and Catholics who call themselves liberals.

"The fruit that comes from the Second Vatican Council is bitter fruit," he said. "The liberal Cath-

olics wanted to marry the church with revolution and subversion.

"What the French Revolution did is nothing compared to the Vatican Council. Priests who went to the scaffold during the revolution at least saved their souls. Now they only lose them."

He denounced the Vatican's dialogue with Protestants and said that attempts at ecumenical services were "confusion through barbarism."

"It is not us but Rome which is moving toward a schism," he said. "They are the ones moving toward heresy. I am with 20 centuries of the church and all the saints in the heavens."

"All these problems could be resolved so easily if every bishop gave over a church to the faithful Catholics. If the bishop of Lille [who warned his parishioners to stay away from the mass] could give a church to the Muslims to use as they want, why not one for the Catholics?"

The mainly middle-aged crowd burst into prolonged applause.

An American priest, the Rev. Hector Bolduc, of Houston, assisted Archbishop Lefebvre in celebrating the mass.

Father Bolduc said he had 600 traditionalist parishioners and that "the movement is growing to several thousand in the United States."

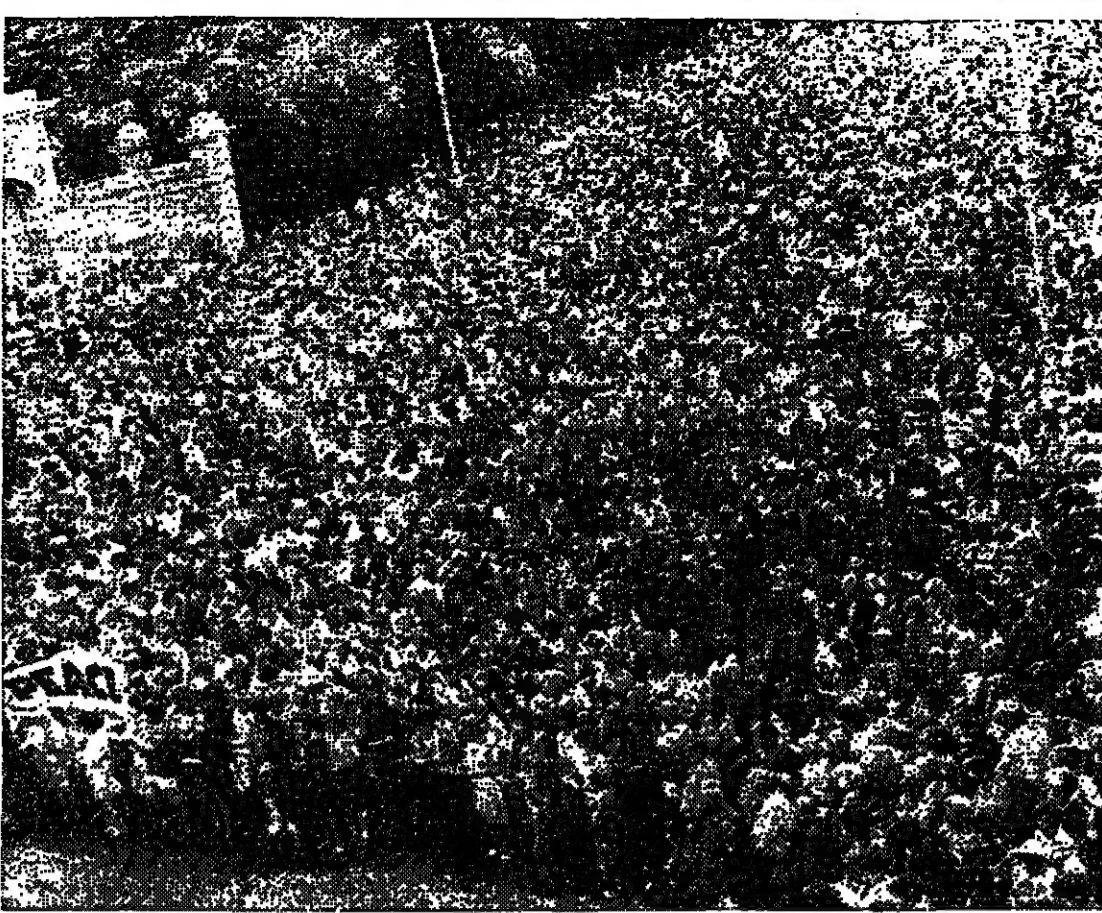
Marcos Said to Plan Referendum on Rule

MANILA, Aug. 29 (AP).—President Ferdinand Marcos has scheduled a referendum next month to decide whether to end four years of martial law and create a new legislative body, Manila newspapers reported yesterday.

The Presidential Palace had no comment on the reports in the Philippine Daily Express and the Evening Star, which are controlled by close associates of the President. They said the referendum would be held Oct. 16.

Normally, food in intensified-regime camps consists of a watery soup or oatmeal gruel for breakfast, black bread and soup for lunch, meat or fish with potatoes for dinner. By Western standards it is a bare subsistence menu, totaling 2,000 to 2,500 calories a day.

"The combination of low-grade, badly cooked, hastily eaten food with heavy labor in unhealthy conditions and a harsh climate causes some prisoners to emerge as chronic invalids," Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organization, said in a report last year. "Colonies and prison medical facilities are



View of part of the crowd demonstrating in Dublin for peace in Northern Ireland.

Peace Movement Grows

30,000 March in Belfast, 40,000 in Dublin

BEELFAST, Aug. 29 (AP).—Thousands of Roman Catholics men and women braved the heat and stones of 200 youths and crossed into the Protestant Shankill Road district yesterday for the first time in seven years of violence in Northern Ireland for a joint "march of peace" with Protestants.

The police estimated that 30,000 persons took part in this third peace march in Belfast in as many Saturdays. It was by far the largest turnout so far and appeared to indicate that the peace movement launched by Catholic housewife Betty Williams was growing.

And in Dublin, nearly 40,000 persons, mostly women, took part in a similar rally in the city center. Other peace marches were held in Cork, Castletown, and many smaller towns both in the Republic and Northern Ireland.

Three Americans May Lead Privileged Soviet Jail Life

MOSCOW, Aug. 29 (AP).—Three Americans facing prison terms here for drug smuggling should have an easier time in the labor-camp system than Soviet prisoners, an official Soviet source said.

After sentences of five, seven and eight years were handed down in Moscow's People's Court on Friday, Soviet officials remarked to a Western reporter: "After all, they're foreigners. Gary Powers spent his time plotting envelopes." U-2 spy plane pilot Francis Gary Powers spent two years in prison here in the early 1960s.

U.S. officials said the three Americans—Gerald Amster, 31, of New York, Paul Brawer, 31, of Las Vegas, and Dennis Burr, 26, of New York—were well treated in jail while awaiting trial. They pleaded guilty to bringing 62 pounds of heroin into the country while traveling from Malaysia to Paris.

Soviet authorities often use a double standard in dealing with their own citizens and foreigners, giving the latter better accommodations and better goods, apparently because the foreigners someday will be able to tell of their experiences in their own countries.

Foreigners' Camp

If the Americans lose their appeal to the Supreme Court, as expected, they will probably be sent to a special foreigners' camp in Potma, a penal complex about 280 miles southeast of Moscow. The camp is reported to hold some Soviet citizens convicted of minor crimes.

The Americans were sentenced to "strengthened," or "intensified," regimes, the second most lenient of the four grades of prison punishment. Most political prisoners or those convicted of violent crimes get "strict," or "special," regimes, the toughest.

From Western sources and underground literature based on personal experience, this basic picture can be pieced together of what the Americans are likely to experience:

Soviet camps at all levels employ forced labor as part of their "rehabilitation" program. The foreigners' camp at Potma has its own factory which makes crystal chandeliers and television cabinets. It is believed that foreigners are not required to do heavy manual labor outdoors as is characteristic of stricter regimes.

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"The combination of low-grade, badly cooked, hastily eaten food with heavy labor in unhealthy conditions and a harsh climate causes some prisoners to emerge as chronic invalids," Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organization, said in a report last year. "Colonies and prison medical facilities are

A weeping Mrs. Williams told the crowd in the Shankill Road that messages of goodwill had been received from 400 different organizations in the Irish Republic and from 59 other countries.

It took courage for the Catholics to cross the so-called "peace line" set up seven years ago by the British Army between the Shankill Road, the heart of this city's Protestant community, and Divis Street, in Catholic territory, to keep the two sides apart.

In those seven years, more than 1,500 persons have died, many of them in sectarian fighting between Catholics and Protestants but even more in the Irish Republican Army's battle to oust the British from this province and unite it to the Irish Republic.

Many Methodists, gathered in Dublin for that church's 13th

world conference, took part in the rally.

But not all people were moved by peace in Belfast. About 200 jeering youths screamed "traitors" and "Protestant lovers" at Catholics who marched across the "peace line." The youths hurled stones at the marchers until British troops moved in to chase them away.

Mrs. Williams and Mairead Corrigan, aunt of three young Catholic children who died last month as a result of a shooting between IRA terrorists and troops, headed the Catholics as they moved across the dividing line.

The Catholics were welcomed by the chiming of bells in Protestant churches in the district. A small boy carried a placard that seemed to sum up the feelings of many Catholics. It said simply: "Sorry."

The march ended with a prayer service and the reading of a declaration of peace that has been read at the previous joint marches that were held in the Catholic Andersonstown district. Protestants had crossed the line to join in those demonstrations.

29 Hurt by Bombings

BEELFAST, Aug. 29 (UPI).—At least 29 persons were injured in two bombing incidents here late yesterday, the police reported.

A bomb planted in a bar at Glenormley, on the outskirts of the provincial capital, injured 25 persons, 4 of them seriously. It was the second time the bar had been blasted in two months.

In a mixed Protestant-Catholic area of south Belfast, a gasoline bomb was thrown into a house. A young man, his wife and a 15-year-old girl suffered minor burns.

Pakistan Frees Elderly Leader Of Rebel Tribe

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—Pakistan yesterday freed 85-year-old Abdul Ghaffar Khan, legendary political leader of the Pathan tribesmen of the rugged Northwest Frontier.

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's government had him arrested in April of last year at a time of tension in the province.

His release may be evidence of new moves to end years of friction between many Pathan and Baluchi hill tribesmen and the Pakistani central government—friction that has involved neighboring Afghanistan.

The Pakistan news agency said Mr. Bhutto ordered Mr. Khan's release "in consideration of his old age in view of the start of the holy month of Ramadan [the Muslim month of fasting]."

But there was speculation that his release might have been a consequence of the visit to Pakistan last week of President Mohammad Daoud of Afghanistan.

The Afghans have been sympathetic to the cause of autonomy for Pathan and Baluchi tribesmen, with whom they have close ethnic and cultural links.



United Press International.

More East Germans Seeking to Emigrate

By Michael Getler

BONN, Aug. 29 (WP).—East German citizens, in larger numbers than ever before, are showing up at West German liaison offices in Communist East Berlin to make inquiries about legally emigrating to West Germany.

The unprecedented number of open inquiries, in a country where such action traditionally has been risky, is attracting growing interest in Western diplomatic circles and is confronting the Bonn government with a tough situation.

Authoritative West German government sources and other Western diplomats say that, since about March of this year, there has been a steady increase in the number of such inquiries at the offices of West Germany's permanent representative to Communist East Germany.

That office, which was set up in mid-1974, provides functions similar to those of an embassy, although the two separate German states do not maintain actual embassies.

70 Inquiries a Day

By late July, sources say, the flow of persons to this office asking about emigration had risen to 70 a day, almost double the peak of last summer, when the first surge of overt inquiries was noted in East Berlin.

Furthermore, officials report the inquiries are coming from a cross-section of East Germans, including many professionals, with only a small proportion who appear to have family ties in the West.

Normally, the East's 17 million inhabitants are sealed in and cannot travel to the West or emigrate. The legal exception in the years since 1961, when the Berlin wall was built and the borders sealed, has been pensioners over the age of 60, whom the East German government apparently does not mind losing, and a much smaller number who qualify as family hardship or sickness cases.

Reasons for Taking Risk

Precisely why East Germans apparently are willing to take greater risks of exposure and potential retaliation in asking about emigration directly at West German offices is a matter of speculation in Bonn.

Some diplomats believe it reflects the backing on the Communist government of parts of the July 1975 Helsinki agreement, signed by 35 nations.

In return for what amounted to a Western ratification of Russia's postwar territorial dominance over Eastern Europe, it also pledged all signers to increased cultural and human contacts between East and West.

To some observers, that part of the agreement—all of which was published in full in Communist newspapers—is what is beginning to embolden East Germans to inquire openly about emigration.

The West German newspaper Frankfurter Allgemeine recently published—although not prominently—parts of an unusual petition sent to West Germany's Society for Human Rights by 33 persons from the East German town of Riesa demanding freedom to emigrate and seeking to gain

public attention for their cause. Other observers, however, feel the surge of inquiries may in part be related to a rumor circulating in East Germany of an impending crackdown on existing emigration standards. Such a crackdown could result from worsening economic problems or from the election campaign in West Germany, which is shaping up as a battle of more or less conservative viewpoints.

Whatever the reason, Bonn's representatives in East Berlin are known to be uneasy because, while they want as many East Germans as possible to move West, they are worried about publicity and public gestures resulting from the flow of inquiries, which could become an embarrassment to the East German government.

The West Germans are worried that the East might try to reduce access to Western offices in East Berlin or even jeopardize the existing routes for emigration.

19,755 Last Year

For example, last year, according to statistics of West Germany's Ministry for Inter-German Relations, 19,755 East Germans were allowed to emigrate legally to West Germany. All of these were either old-age pensioners

or so-called family hardship cases. In fact, some Western diplomats suggest, the family-hardship cases were very thin in some cases so there is a desire not to paralyze this category.

There is speculation that figures may include at least a few hundred persons who became dissidents and no troublemakers for East Germany after the Helsinki accord.

A further 5,011 fled East Germany illegally last year, by escaping or by being funded by private or government political prisoners or other dissidents. These figures result from East German desire for hard Western currency.

This last figure was an increase over the 5,224 who fled or ransomed in 1974.

Asylum in East Germany

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—West German soldiers have applied for political asylum in East Germany, the official news agency reported.

Last week, West German authorities reported that Heinz Tezner had fled across the border into East Germany.

Cite Helsinki Treaty as Basis

More East Germans Seeking to Emigrate

By Michael Getler

BONN, Aug. 29 (WP).—East German citizens, in larger numbers than ever before, are showing up at West German liaison offices in Communist East Berlin to make inquiries about legally emigrating to West Germany.

The unprecedented number of open inquiries, in a country where such action traditionally has been risky, is attracting growing interest in Western diplomatic circles and is confronting the Bonn government with a tough situation.

Authoritative West German government sources and other Western diplomats say that, since about March of this year, there has been a steady increase in the number of such inquiries at the offices of West Germany's permanent representative to Communist East Germany.

That office, which was set up in mid-1974, provides functions similar to those of an embassy, although the two separate German states do not maintain actual embassies.

70 Inquiries a Day

By late July, sources say, the flow of persons to this office asking about emigration had risen to 70 a day, almost double the peak of last summer, when the first surge of overt inquiries was noted in East Berlin.

Furthermore, officials report the inquiries are coming from a cross-section of East Germans, including many professionals, with only a small proportion who appear to have family ties in the West.

Normally, the East's 17 million inhabitants are sealed in and cannot travel to the West or emigrate. The legal exception in the years since 1961, when the Berlin wall was built and the borders sealed, has been pensioners over the age of 60, whom the East German government apparently does not mind losing, and a much smaller number who qualify as family hardship or sickness cases.

Reasons for Taking Risk

Precisely why East Germans apparently are willing to take greater risks of exposure and potential retaliation in asking about emigration directly at West German offices is a matter of speculation in Bonn.

Some diplomats believe it reflects the backing on the Communist government of parts of the July 1975 Helsinki agreement, signed by 35 nations.

In return for what amounted to a Western ratification of Russia's postwar territorial dominance over Eastern Europe, it also pledged all signers to increased cultural and human contacts between East and West.

To some observers, that part of the agreement—all of which was published in full in Communist newspapers—is what is beginning to embolden East Germans to inquire openly about emigration.

The West German newspaper Frankfurter Allgemeine recently published—although not prominently—parts of an unusual petition sent to West Germany's Society for Human Rights by 33 persons from the East German town of Riesa demanding freedom to emigrate and seeking to gain

public attention for their cause. Other observers, however, feel the surge of inquiries may in part be related to a rumor circulating in East Germany of an impending crackdown on existing emigration standards. Such a crackdown could result from worsening economic problems or from the election campaign in West Germany, which is shaping up as a battle of more or less conservative viewpoints.

Whatever the reason, Bonn's representatives in East Berlin are known to be uneasy because, while they want as many East Germans as possible to move West, they are worried about publicity and public gestures resulting from the flow of inquiries, which could become an embarrassment to the East German government.

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U.S. Team Constructs a Ge With Regulatory Mechanis

(Continued from Page 1)

regulatory mechanism to synthesize those parts and attach them to the known segment.

Geneticists know that the genetic material in living cells comprises much more than simply the blueprints for the structure of the various protein molecules that make up the cell. Most of the genetic material is there to regulate the synthesis of the proteins. Collectively, these regulatory portions of the genes govern the cell's metabolism and, therefore, affect the health of the whole organism.

Many diseases are either known or believed to be the result of cells producing too much or too little of a needed substance. To understand such phenomena, Dr. Khorana switched his efforts from the yeast gene to a bacterial gene for which the entire nucleotide sequence, including the control mechanisms, had been worked out by others. He also moved to MIT.

In 1973, Dr. Khorana's group announced the synthesis of the portion of the bacterial gene that specifies the structure to be produced and immediately began work on synthesizing the regulatory portions.

This is the work that is now completed.

Because Dr. Khorana's method is to assemble his genes from

scratch, nucleotide by nucleotide, he has had to develop the local manipulating techniques to make it possible to specify desired nucleotide sequences. This method also allows him to fully assemble a gene at any given point in the nucleotide sequence.

"With chemical synthesis," Khorana said in a statement, "we can carry out the gene's carrying out of instructions of all kinds to influence on the gene."

Although this type of recombination is considered a "genetic engineering," it is different from the kind of genetic engineering involving recombinant DNA, which has been controversial during the last year or so. Dr. Khorana's work is not known to hold any similarity to the recombination of DNA.

Yesterday, leading geneticists hailed news of the synthesis as a significant step toward understanding how regulate themselves to in the health or illness of organisms. But the scientists stress the achievement by Dr. Khorana and his colleagues was a modest effort in many respects and that useful applications most likely would come from a combination of approach

U.S. Gets Report That Tainu Is Reprocessing Nuclear F

(Continued from Page 1)

International agreements against the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

All of Taiwan's known nuclear reactors are subject to inspection by the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Administration. Secret reprocessing of the spent fuel from these reactors would violate Taiwan's agreements with the IAEA. The nature of these agreements is politically tenuous because Taiwan was ousted in 1971 as a member of the organization.

There is a possibility that Taiwan could have purchased spent fuel from another nation as the basis for its reprocessing, a U.S. official pointed out. But there is no evidence that such a transaction has taken place.

A reprocessing plant can manufacture plutonium for nuclear weapons or for use in recycled civilian fuel from the irradiated fuel of an atomic reactor. Although generous with technical information and training about reprocessing in recent decades, the United States has come increasingly to believe that such plants pose a grave danger of nuclear-weapon proliferation.

India manufactured the plutonium for its 1974 nuclear explosion in its own reprocessing plant. In the last year, the United States has dissuaded South Korea from purchasing a reprocessing plant from France and is currently attempting to stop purchases of such facilities by Brazil and Pakistan. A provision of the recently enacted Foreign Military Aid Law cuts off U.S. economic and military assistance to any country importing a reprocessing facility.

Bought Components

In 1969, the Nixon administration turned down a request from Taiwan to purchase a reprocessing plant. This precluded Taiwan from importing major U.S. components that are on export-control lists. However, ERDA officials said Taiwan did purchase widely available parts, such as special laboratory glass, which are not so controlled.

An ERDA spokesman said 718 Taiwanese have studied nuclear technology in U.S. government laboratories and universities under official U.S. sponsorship as a result of the "Atoms for Peace" and other programs. Despite the change in U.S. policy about reprocessing, a Taiwanese nuclear scientist, Chung Woo, was trained in reprocessing for a full year ending in June at ERDA's Argonne Laboratory outside Chicago, the agency said.

Since the early 1970s, Taiwan

has been constructing a scale hot-cell reprocessing facility at its Institute for Nuclear Energy Research with participation from around the world. This plant, which is reported to be undergoing test runs, has been visited by IAEA inspectors understanding that it was placed under international guard.

Last October, Taiwan informed the United States of its intent to reprocess spent fuel in U.S.-supplied reactors. Taiwan's reprocessing plant, under bilateral agreements, United States must give position before U.S. supplies can be involved in reprocessing.

A senior State Department official said Taiwan's request still under consideration. "I have no final word on this but we don't favor reprocessing," he said.

U.S., European and Canadian experts said that one-half to a pound of plutonium could be produced in the hot-cell reprocessing plant. The large Canadian-supplied reactor on the island, amount is far short of the pounds of plutonium estimates needed for a sophisticated nuclear device, although it could provide knowledge of plutonium handling and explosion.

Two in Cabine Again Demands Mik's Ouster

TOKYO, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—Two Japanese Cabinet ministers called on Premier Mikoi to resign.

Factions within the party been trying to oust Mr. Mikoi for four months but he has refused to step aside. The Democratic government must general elections by Dec. 8.

Massayoshi Ohira, the finance minister and a rival for Mr. Mikoi's leadership, accused

C-141 Accidents

J.S. Air Force Crashes Kill in England and Greenland

YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—Nine persons were killed as when two U.S. Air Force C-141 transports from McGuire Air Force Base, N.J., crashed at three hours apart, one in England and the other in Greenland.

Military Airlift Command said 21 persons died in the crash in England and the six aboard survived, although severely.

Pentagon said that there were 14 survivors among the 14 aboard and four passengers on the plane that went down in England.

It was believed there is no connection between the two accidents, said Lt. Col. John Rich, a spokesman at McGuire.

Washington, a Pentagon spokesman said there was no indication of sabotage.

Both crashes were being investigated by the Air Force and the National Transportation Safety Board.

Miles From London crash near the village of 70 miles north of London, during a thunderstorm, and a witness said that lightning hit the plane.

Reports said that the plane crashed at 10:30 a.m. at 13 miles from London, Greenland. Five Danish Greenlanders, Weather Control at the time were not involved.

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Anti-busing demonstrators carry the flag upside down in Louisville march.

Turnout Is Small for Louisville Anti-Busing Protest

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 29 (AP)—About 1,200 anti-busing demonstrators paraded in central Louisville yesterday, shouting slogans and carrying signs protesting the implementation of court-ordered desegregation.

But the size of the crowd, as estimated by police, fell far short of what anti-busing leaders had predicted. Organizers had said they expected as many as 10,000 persons to take part.

Louisville Police Chief John Nevin said, "We got along with them pretty good after we got the ground rules down last year and I don't think they want to be locked up."

"This time last year, they were more aggressive," Chief Nevin said. "They were more aggressive, they were more aggressive, they were more aggressive."

The march ended peacefully in front of the federal courthouse in which U.S. District Judge James Gordon last year issued the desegregation order.

that triggered anti-busing riots. "Hell no, we won't bus," "We are the rednecks, the mighty, mighty rednecks."

The second year of court-ordered desegregation begins Wednesday, when schools open. School officials say enrollment is expected to drop from 123,000 last year to about 116,000 as more children are enrolled in private schools and some families move out of the area.

The number of pupils to be bused will increase from 7,000 to 10,000.

Many of the colleges are suffering from low enrollments and need tuition funds, he said.

Currently 144,000 aliens live in the United States on student visas, he said, and 85,000 of them are classified as "overstays," meaning that they have either finished their education or dropped out, but the INS has no record of their having left the country.

Most aliens entering the country under the illegally obtained I-50 forms come from the Middle East, the INS said.

Getting desperate. "The schools should really know better but apparently some are just getting a little bit desperate."

Toxic Chemical Found in U.S. In Mothers' Milk in 10 States

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Poisonous industrial chemicals have been found in mothers' milk in 10 states in "worrisome" amounts, according to a federal official.

Dr. David Rall, director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, made the statement Friday at a meeting at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to discuss what he called "this potentially serious problem."

The problem is contamination of mothers' milk by polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCBs, a class of colorless and tasteless compounds with many industrial uses. It is feared that the compounds could cause cancer and birth defects.

The first findings in a national survey by the Environmental Protection Agency showed measurable amounts of PCB in 48 of 50 samples of mothers' milk tested in Maryland, Virginia, Michigan, North Carolina, New Jersey, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Pennsylvania and South Carolina.

The findings were called "preliminary" and "uneventful" by George Wirth, chief of the special chemicals branch in the EPA's Office of Toxic Substances.

"I don't think I'd tell nursing mothers to make any changes in their breast-feeding now," Dr. Rall said. "But we're going to have to get more EPA and independent data . . . so we can have a better idea what to do."

Those attending the ESW meeting heard reports of serious disease, brain and nervous disorders, stunted growth and deaths in the nursing infants of rhesus monkeys fed PCBs. Some of the monkeys' milk fat contained around three parts per million (PPM) of PCBs. This is in the same area as the measurements found in the human mothers' milk, said Dr. J. R. Allen of the University of Wisconsin, who conducted the monkey studies.

The average measurement in the 48 mothers' milk fat was 2.1 PPM. The four highest averages were in women from North Carolina, 2.6 PPM; Maryland, 2.5; New Jersey, 2.3; and Michigan, 2.1.

The Food and Drug Administration has set a "provisional tolerance level" of 2.5 PPM for PCBs in the fatty part of whole milk on grocery shelves. Anything higher is considered unsafe.

"We're considering lowering these tolerances," said John Wesse of the FDA.

PCBs are chemically related to a group of fire retardants known as PBBs—polybrominated biphenyls. Tons of Michigan livestock feed were contaminated by PBBs.

Last week, Michigan health officials reported finding PBBs in the milk fat of 22 mothers.

High FBI Ex-Aide Said to Disregard Ban on Break-Ins

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (NYT)—Justice Department prosecutors have found evidence that federal agents, apparently in defiance of an order from J. Edgar Hoover, carried out an illegal burglary in the last months of Mr. Hoover's life without his knowledge but with the written approval of one of his top aides.

Sources close to the department's expanding inquiry into some operations of the FBI said Friday that the burglary, which occurred in New York City in the fall of 1971, followed written authorization for a "surveillance entry," by Edward Miller, then the bureau's intelligence chief.

The sources said that Mr. Miller, who is now retired, was asked about the matter at a brief appearance before a federal grand jury here Thursday. They said he could supply few details about the request for his approval, except that it had been sent to him shortly after he took over the Intelligence Division in September, 1971.

Mr. Hoover directed in 1961 that the use of burglaries by his agents to gain intelligence information be halted. Some FBI sources have said recently that the practice resumed before Mr. Hoover's death in May, 1972, but without his knowledge. However, the sources' disclosure of the prosecutors' findings is the first indication that the use of such techniques had been approved by high officials at FBI headquarters.

'Legion Illness' Appears at End, U.S. Aides Say

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 29 (AP)—Federal health officials say the outbreak of "legionnaires' disease" that has killed 28 persons is apparently over.

Meanwhile, a panel of 12 nationally acclaimed tissue specialists was named Friday to help search for clues to the mysterious illness, which has hospitalized more than 150 persons following an American Legion convention last month in Philadelphia.

Morton Rosen, Pennsylvania's deputy health secretary, said that the specialists would attempt to determine how the disease differs from common pneumonia and whether it is a "new disease."

In its weekly national report on disease and deaths, the federal Center for Disease Control in Atlanta said Friday that "legionnaires' disease" appears to be over.

"Surveys of guests staying at three Philadelphia hotels in the two weeks following the convention showed no evidence of continuing risk," the CDC said.

Results of a questionnaire survey of sick and well legionnaires demonstrated that persons at greatest risk of illness were voting delegates who stayed at one hotel. The hotel referred to was the Bellevue-Stratford, headquarters for the convention July 21-24.

U.S. Convict Rapes 3, Kills 5, Then Himself

FORT MORGAN, Colo., Aug. 29 (UPI)—Law officers yesterday said a Colorado convict, free from prison for a day to load hay, raped three women, including two teen-age girls, before murdering them and two other persons, members of the same family, in a 24-hour, 200-mile flight that ended with his suicide.

Richard Turner, 23, who had been sent to prison two years ago for raping two teen-age girls, shot himself in the head Friday as police moved in.

Thieves Get Deadly Loot

BRISBANE, Aug. 29 (Reuters)—Careless thieves got away with 300 crocodiles and a deadly six-foot-long tiger snake, in a raid on a game reserve near here, police reported.

It was designed in 1961 and first flew a few years later, entering active service about 1965.

The C-141 is a four-engine, long-range jet developed as a military freighter and troop transport.

Special reports said that the plane crashed at 10:30 a.m. at 13 miles from London, Greenland. Five Danish Greenlanders, Weather Control at the time were not involved.

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South Africa's Choice

Sooner rather than later Rhodesia will be ruled by members of its majority race, not by its white minority, and Namibia (South-West Africa) will be ruled by the people who live there, most of whom are black, not as now by South Africa. Everyone understands that. The question is not whether but how these changes will come about, reasonably peacefully or violently. The answer is, of course, of great importance to Rhodesia and Namibia: The manner in which their majorities come to power will deeply affect their future. But the answer could be of even greater importance to South Africa. By a positive attitude toward Namibia, which it runs as a colony, and toward Rhodesia, which is entirely dependent upon it, it can show its incipient fitness for the respect and understanding of its own blacks or at least of substantial parts of the international community. Conversely, by dragging and holding on, it will be inviting disrespect, violence and isolation. Its choice is that stark.

Now, many observers, noting the open racial strife that has been spreading across South Africa for the last two months, have already concluded that for whites the final countdown has begun. No one can be certain this is not so. The deepening of black protest and the evident inadequacy of white response has tossed into a cocked hat the widespread earlier expectation that white South Africa had the control and time it needed to handle its own racial evolution in its own way. The violence, as always, has had polarizing results within as well as between the racial groups. Some blacks dependent on order for their livelihood have reacted against other blacks using violence as an instrument of protest and economic dislocation. Some whites have been stirred to consider the revision of their faith in the existing racial order, while others seem even more determined to keep that order intact. Profound currents are at work. The issue is not so much how they work out as whether they will all be overwhelmed by immense tragedy. Nor would the effects of such tragedy be confined to southern Africa.

This is precisely where Rhodesia and Namibia come in. The time for conventional fine-tuned calculations of risk and advantage has passed for South Africa. If it is to demonstrate to its own blacks, or to the outside countries whose sympathy and support it seeks, that it is a halfway decent proposition, then it must move unequivocally in these two situations. So far it has done no such thing.

Rhodesia is tough, perhaps already a lost cause. The black states sponsoring the guerrillas invading Rhodesia have a responsibility to apply some restraint, but they are unlikely to assert it unless South Africa—yes, by threatening to cut Rhodesia off entirely—presses the white minority to accept at the least the British-American program for prompt majority rule and for white guarantees, such as they may be. Rhodesia's is an illegal regime; its whites are defending a gin-and-tonic way of life more than a historic homeland. Shillyshallying is no longer possible for Pretoria.

Namibia, by contrast, is much easier. The guerrillas are not yet too active there. The number of whites is small. South Africa has just steered through a design for independence on the installment plan; it allows no role to the most powerful and militant African faction. The plan is thin gruel. It is made for the slow-motion world of the past. It is an affront to many of the people of Namibia, and it is a millstone around the neck of South Africa.

South Africa is at a point of tremendous risk. If it backs and fills, it will be overcome—perhaps not in the '70s, almost certainly in the '80s. Only a fool would count on the point. And even if it moves forthrightly on Namibia and Rhodesia, and begins to dismantle its own apartheid system, then no one—least of all an outsider—can guarantee that it will not be inundated by a similar wave. At the least, though, it will have earned a superior claim on the understanding and goodwill of reasonable people. And that is the hope on which its future must depend.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

'Madness' in Argentina

Argentina's military rulers have used all the right words in condemning the mass murders of 47 people by right-wing terrorist organizations; but on the government's record to date, its pledge to go all out to find and punish the assassins must be taken skeptically. The good intentions for even-handed justice of President Jorge Rafael Videla and the officers of his circle seem always to be frustrated by military and police officials outside the ruling junta.

From the first days of the junta, overthrew President Isabel Martinez de Peron last March, General Videla's stated policy has been to confine the war against left-wing guerrillas to the regular army and police. But an ultra-rightist paramilitary organization, the Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance, formed with official encouragement during Mrs. Peron's presidency, continues to murder and maim almost at will, obviously with connivance of some police and intelligence sources.

The leftist guerrillas were first in the field

and behaved with equal brutality. But security forces last month wiped out the leadership of the most effective leftist group, the Trotskyist People's Revolutionary Army, and seem to be gaining steadily against the renegade Peronist Montoneros, despite the murders of a retired general and an auto company executive last week. The right-wing extremists, however, seem to attack with indiscriminate and impunity a wide spectrum of liberals, intellectuals and refugees from other countries as well as Argentine leftists.

Terrorism has claimed nearly 900 lives in Argentina this year, more than 650 of them since the military takeover five months ago. The government correctly describes the recent mass murders as "barbaric," attributable "only to the madness of irrational groups." But what will it take to arouse General Videla and his colleagues to action against those groups as energetic as that under way against their leftist counterparts?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Lotte Lehmann

She was empress in the realm of music. She was, in the words of Vincent Sheean, "like that Chinese empress of ancient days who commanded the flowers to bloom—except that for Lotte they did."

No opera and lieder singer ever had such command over her audiences ("my public," she would say), reducing them to "a melting blob," as one critic put it. No prima donna ever performed alongside so many other idolized stars of her day—Enrico Caruso, Lauritz Melchior, Edo Piaza, Feodor Chaliapin, Richard Tauber ("my stars," she would say). Madame Lehmann sang to the leading batons of our time—Arturo Toscanini, George Szell, Otto Klemperer, Bruno Walter ("my conductors"). A superb actress as well as a singer whose exquisite voice moved audiences to tears and critics to rapture for more than 40 years, Lotte Lehmann died more than just just Ariadne in "Ariadne auf Naxos" or Leonore in "Fidelio" or Sieglinde in "Die Walkure." She was Ariadne, Leonore and Sieglinde.

Madame Lehmann remembered one role, the Marschallin in "Rosenkavalier," when at the age of 63, and after what was surely the most spectacular singing career in history, she told an audience in New York: "This is my farewell recital." When the protests died down, Madame Lehmann said: "The Marschallin looks into her mirror and says,

'It's time.' I look into my mirror and say, 'It's time.'"

It was not time, however, for her to give up her regal style, nor was she through with life. A statuesque beauty, she played the role of the prima donna, the empress of music, in life as well as on the stage. She traveled with two Viennese maids and a housekeeper, two pomeranians, a vast collection of photographs of her family, which were put on display wherever she went and needed, as she said, sumptuous trappings. Born a Prussian, she adopted the graciousness (and love for rich pastries) of the Viennese and became an American citizen during World War II. She retired in Santa Barbara, Calif. Early in her retirement she wrote Paul Hume, Washington Post music critic: "At the moment I am writing a book, analyzing all the operas I have studied and sung with Strauss; I am busy with teaching, and I paint quite a lot and do also glass mosaics. On the whole my days are too short to fit into them everything I like to do. Only, as you see, I have not learned yet to do decent typing."

Lotte Lehmann died in her sleep the other day, but, as Paul Hume wrote, "Nearly all her greatest achievements in opera and song are superbly caught on records that will continue to keep her name and her art alive as long as music matters."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

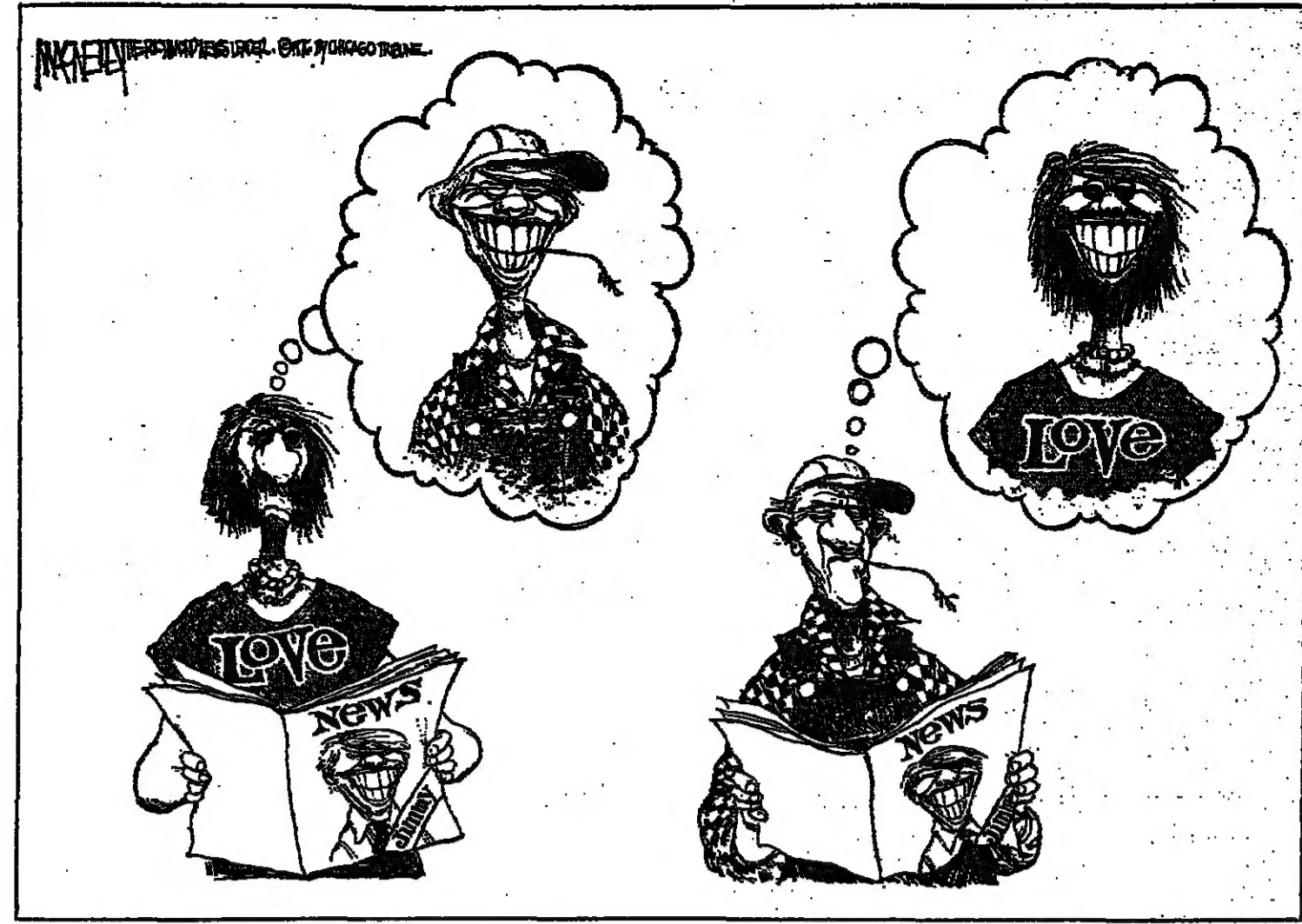
August 30, 1901

PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan today acquired a controlling interest in the Bethlehem Steel Company. He paid over \$4,000,000 for the majority of the company's stock; his principal negotiator in the affair was Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Trust, which is also owned by Mr. Morgan. Mr. Morgan is now Chairman of the Steel Trust and a rival independent concern, a position of unique dominance in the industry.

Fifty Years Ago

August 30, 1926

MOSCOW.—Russia is agog with the news that Leon Trotsky, one of the leaders of the Bolshevik revolution, has apparently been removed from the Politburo of the Communist party. "There is no doubt that he has been cast into political impotence by the Soviet dictator Stalin, who wishes no-one to interfere with his absolute power. It is a risky move as Trotsky, a member of the Lenin old guard, is very popular with both the people and the Red Army."



Ford's Strategy of Fear

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—It seems fairly clear from the President's summit meeting with John Connally and Nelson Rockefeller in the Colorado mountains that the Republicans are going to emphasize foreign policy in the presidential campaign and try to provoke public anxiety over Gov. Carter's comparative inexperience in this field.

This is nothing new. The "ins" always encourage fear of the unknown and personalize their attacks on younger challengers, and since Carter has been very personal, very tough, and in some ways very unfair to Secretary of State Kissinger's policies, he can hardly complain. Even so, this emerging issue is worth analyzing.

First of all, it is odd to get from Ford, Connally and Rockefeller an appeal for trust in their unity, superior experience and judgment, since they have shown so little trust in one another in the past.

Ford dumped Rockefeller as Vice-President, rejected Connally as Rockefeller's successor in favor of Sen. Dole—no expert on foreign affairs—and virtually banished in Kansas City Secretary of State Kissinger, the architect of his foreign policy—not because the President thought Kissinger was wrong, but because Kissinger was a little inconvenient in the struggle against Gov. Reagan.

Criticism

When we know—and we know quite a lot—about what Connally and Rockefeller had said critically in private about Ford's capacity to conduct the foreign affairs of this country, and particularly about his judgment in selecting and handling the people who really run the foreign and defense policies of the nation—we have to wonder whether this is as good a political issue as Ford apparently thinks it is.

It is a good argument only if you don't examine it and assume that the country is happy with the oldtimers they know and troubled by the newcomers they don't know. But the show of unity at Ford's vacation resort, including the empty Reagan chair, and the forthcoming departure of Kissinger, is no assurance that President Ford would have the answers or the men to handle the complicated and dangerous foreign problems of the last years of the '70s.

There is undoubtedly some logic to the President's campaign strategy. By emphasizing foreign policy, he might divert attention from unemployment, prices, inflation, and other favorite Carter subjects, and dramatize the Georgian as an inexperienced new boy in a wicked world.

But essentially, Ford's strategy is a strategy of fear on emotional issues—fear of change, fear of the Soviet Union, fear of inflation, fear of the rising generation, fear of losing the support of the Reaganites, and fear of losing the election. It should be noted here, of course, that fear has often been a powerful and decisive issue in democratic elections.

Ford is undoubtedly right that Carter is comparatively inexperienced in the actual conduct of foreign affairs, but the central question is who can organize an executive team to do so, and receive the confidence of the nation, the Congress, and the alliance in the unity, purpose and will of this nation to defend the vital interests of the United States and the free world.

This is not likely to be done by Ford or Carter alone. Despite their claims, neither of them is an expert in the intricacies or diplomacy of world affairs. It depends on how they use the power of appointment and reorganization what is now clearly a tired, dispirited and uninspired Cabinet and civil service in Washington.

Years of service, particularly after the blunders and disappointments of the last genera-

tion, do not assure this impetuous Franklyn Roosevelt was elected to a fourth term in the belief that his prestige and experience would carry the nation through the peace treaties, but he was worn out by the end of his third term, and almost visibly dying.

In contrast, Harry Truman was inexperienced and almost uninformed about the major questions of foreign policy, including the invention of the atomic bomb, during his vice-presidency, but he conducted an effective foreign policy by selecting men of the

caliber of Gen. Marshall, Dean Acheson and Robert Lovett for his cabinet.

Gen. Eisenhower was elected twice on the basis of his experience of the world but left the conduct of foreign affairs primarily to John Foster Dulles. President Kennedy, to a large extent, substituted style and rhetoric for foreign policy, and was murdered before he could correct the error. Lyndon Johnson's long experience in domestic and congressional affairs did not help him avoid the disasters of Vietnam; and both Ford and

Nixon, however much they pretended to be their own foreign secretaries, left the concept and negotiation of foreign policy primarily to Henry Kissinger.

In short, the conduct of this vast federal government is too serious to be left merely to the popular choice of Ford versus Carter. It depends not only where these men propose to go, but who's going with them, who's coming rather than who's going, and on his test, Ford's emphasis on Dole, Connally and Rockefeller is no great recommendation for "experience."

Jingo Isn't as Jingo Sounds

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK.—Proclaimed experts on U.S. politics pretend to detect weakness in support for Jimmy Carter's presidential candidacy among American Jewish and Catholic voters. With no personal pretension to such expertise myself, I cannot judge the validity of such estimates.

Yet it is noteworthy that in a recent talk with me, George's erstwhile governor listed first in his priority of U.S. "major commitments" abroad that "to aid Israel." I have no way of deducing if this was more than conversational accident. Likewise, although he is a Baptist, when I asked if he favored an exchange of ambassadors between Washington and Vatican City, he replied: "Personally I have no objection to such a move."

My own impression is that the political issue of a candidate's religion was pretty well eliminated during Kennedy's successful campaign in 1960 and that Carter, recognizing the total separation of church and state in the U.S.A., was not courting sectarian votes but simply replying to specific questions addressed to him—and as they arose.

Other answers less clear in their implications emerged rather fuzzily. Thus, on the subject of "Eurocommunism" meaning Western Communism as practiced, for example, in Italy, I had the im-

pression Carter and his advisers haven't apparently reached a definite conclusion. Carter told me:

"If Communist leaders do obtain major roles in allied governments, it need not necessarily be a catastrophe, from our viewpoint, although it would undoubtedly be a source of major concern. Nevertheless, the United States shouldn't withdraw its support from such a country in such an event: that would only impel it toward the Soviet Union."

It is my feeling that the aims of U.S. foreign policy are not disputed with nearly so much vigor by the Democratic and Republican candidates—despite asseverations of their party platforms—as is its methodology. And Ford weakened his own position by banning use of the word "détente" to describe his goals while simultaneously seeking détente through his secretary of state.

Kissinger's basic weakness is one that any diplomatic right arm of the U.S. chief executive must now have. He cannot be in two places at once. When he personally negotiates Middle East cease-fires or backdoor approaches to Moscow via Peking he cannot but diminish his personal attention to such other areas as Africa, Cyprus—or relationships

with an often-critical U.S. Congress.

The only answer is to face up—as neither candidate does—to the necessity of accepting an idea once pondered by Harry Truman: They both cabinet ministers to deal with the problem—a stay-at-home secretary of state and a roving negotiator, the secretary for foreign affairs.

An adverse argument is often adduced: No other country would send its top man to negotiations if the U.S. diplomatic No. 1 was absent. Well, what about the days when Kissinger himself, then Nixon's national security adviser, was far preferred as an interlocutor to Secretary of State Bill Rogers?

Sufficiency?

A crucial point on which neither Carter nor Ford is blatantly clear is American military strength. They both muller about approximate "sufficiency" in the balance-of-terror with the Soviet Union. Carter says he wants to negotiate more toughly with Moscow and implies he could abandon the concept of "limited" nuclear warfare strategy—which inescapably leads toward the ultimate "massive retaliation" logic of the Eisenhower years.

But then the United States had a convincing atomic superiority which is far from being true today. So, even as a theory, the idea makes little sense. It cuts no strategic Gordian knot. Nevertheless, apart from nuclearities, Carter shows commonsense recognition in the need to review U.S. overseas commitments and bases, and possibly some day acknowledging the need to resume a modified military draft system.

One might add, in reviewing the policy intentions of the two candidates, that we will certainly be more respected in the Third World if we are strong rather than merely generous. Being successively outflanked by India, Vietnam, Cambodia, Angola and even North Korea is not a prestige-building exercise.

Now, one might add, are such embarrassments compensated for by events like the costly rescue of the Cambodian spit or chopping down a poplar tree in Korea's neutral zone. It is counterproductive to announce dire threats—and then do nothing. I do not recommend that we behave like jingoes, but if we cease to sound like jingoes we might gain respect.

Agnew, The Jews, An Option

By William Buckley

NEW YORK.—Spiro Agnew, a genius for making one and one sum to two, and one sum to three, rather, enjoys it all because, first in connection with the propagation of his move then more or less for the of it, he has been going a provoking the friends of with grand statements of calm over peace and just the Middle East, which pained overtones of satire achieved by anti-semitic rael. (Rather like Dr. Sh. expressing his bitter dismay on discovering the Negroes are morons.)

Having said this, one must that, as is predictable, the Defamation League rose sively to the bait; and now New York Times has run a story on the subject, creating entirely innocent victim y now receiving hate-mail, so it from people who ought to be better.

The title of the news sho Mary Breasted is, Agnew, Foundation Sympathetic to i tinians. We are informed i first paragraph that Mr. i has taken over the presiden a foundation called Educati Democracy, formed in India 1971. The organization is de ed as "a non-profit educa foundation that advocates a up of American nuclear ar critics of America's poli; détente with the Soviet i and expresses sympathy for i tinian refugees in the i East."

'Infamy'

Students of soft landing polemical shock troops really go no further than this de tion of the sounds of a p to know that before Agnew is through, it and all its up are destined to infamy, begin by wanting more a arms, which is like wanting of the black plague. You as posed to détente, which is to sound as though you a favor of holocaust. And y press "sympathy" for Pales refugees in the Middle East

Well, of course, anybody any feeling whatever should press sympathy with the i tinian refugees. It is a m to assume that every one a with a knife between his The overwhelming majori simple, dispassionate re fers in the pages of The New Times itself James Reston, Michener—and the editors-expressed "sympathy" and for these refugees.

But note now the progress smear. One of the founds the foundation in 1971 wa Baron von Kannan, a stud Indiana University. Mr. K having become the publisher wonderfully lively highbrow, bustling, neocommunist, t ingly staid monthly called Alternative, whose guiding is R. Emmett Tyrrell, and publishes more interesting a nicians saying interesting i than any monthly one can of.

Agnew's Role

Kannan forgot about the dation years ago, and it was when Mr. Agnew said he w to get involved with an a foundation that Kannan sug ed he might as well pic Republic for democracy rchless since it was mori. This Agnew proceeded t thereupon sending out a m raising letter with the be anti-Israeli statements, the package attacked by the Defamation League.

The current issue of The alternative (published in Bloo ton, Indiana) has a piec Menckens's Last Days, by a timaker, another on George Nathan. Professor Seymour selt writes about Student P in the Quiet Seventies. i Gold, who worked for Agnew denounced his novel as anti- a Am Bakelman writes at Carter's Arrogance, Profes Richard Pipes of Harvard v about Solzhenitsyn. And the tor writes his distinctive i ductory essay on the modern our times, appropriately r ed in madcap prose.

Perhaps Miss Breasted is picious of the name. Perha the publisher had been chris Fieldmarsh Von Kannan, have seen fit to forge a link more extensive between stu at the University of India 1971 and the activities of Agnew in 1976. But it is a and they call it McCarthyism

News Analysis

Giscard's Easy Shuffle Veils Trouble for the 5th Republic

By Flora Lewis

Aug. 29 (NYT).—The ease with which President Giscard d'Estaing has shuffled his government, falling out with former minister Jacques Chirac in political trouble ahead of the next legislative election, has led commentators and politicians to hint at the future of the 5th Republic. A few, however, have argued the move, that of the fate of the Fifth Republic, is at stake and Le Pen, went so far as to say that historians would mark the date of Giscard's resignation as the end of the regime established by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, a threat of civil war in the future can test the on but the difficulties are now real.

Some Reforms

Obviously, this means that the existing government is now emerging that the issue between Mr. Giscard and Mr. Chirac, the last of a pile of disagreements, either or not to hold early elections this fall, has refused and reaffirmed its position to wait until the deadline in the spring.

That is the more distant dilemma, built into the Constitution. But it may be brought nearer unless the President can demonstrate clearly his ability to solve the immediate dilemma of dominating a parliament whose largest party he cannot control, directly or indirectly, through a Gaullist prime minister.

For the first time in the Fifth Republic, not only the President but also the Prime Minister is not a Gaullist. Yet they have still to build an alternative political power base of their own. It is the Constitution itself, the very organization of power in the Fifth Republic, that makes Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's task so difficult. Gen. de Gaulle set up, for his own purposes, a system that is halfway between the European parliamentary model and the U.S. presidential model of separation of powers. It provides for separate election of the executive and the legislature at different times. But it does not provide a way for government to function if the two branches are in rival or even mutually unresponsive hands.

Whatever the motive, institutional pitfalls exist in the Fifth Republic. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has sought to leap over them by gathering full and direct political responsibility to himself. That, rather than any prospective changes of power, is the central importance of the new government he has appointed.

Hostility, Contempt

It is not in the interest of Chirac or the Gaullists to put in open opposition to Giscard d'Estaing, although the Gaullists do not hide hostility and contempt. But, as a political support would provide the impression of a united, energetic government. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing needs a risk of ceding victory to Socialist-Communist opposition. He also controls the nomination of official government-endorsed candidates.

It makes him dependent on 177 Gaullist deputies, the bulk of the 490-member Assembly. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's endorses Republicans and centrist allies have only 120.

Mr. Chirac has firmly established himself as the Gaullist leader and not very many are likely to shift allegiance to the non-Gaullist, who has warned that posed the "play of partisan power."

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Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has declared that he would remain in office and complete his term ending in 1981, even if the left won control of the parliament.

But Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also said, in accepting Mr. Chirac's resignation, that the country "cannot have two political heads" and that under no circumstances would he relinquish to a prime minister the authority for major decisions.

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BOY'S BEST FRIEND—Gladys the Great Dane takes John Johnston, 2 1/2, for a walk in Vail, Colo., as brother Michael yells for them to slow it down a bit.

Says on TV He Was Promised \$354,000

Hijacker in Egypt Tells of Libya Pay Offer

CAIRO, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—The accused leader of the three Arabs captured in the hijack of an Egyptian airliner last Monday said on television here last night that Libya had promised him and his two henchmen a \$354,000 reward for the job. Earlier, Egyptian authorities had said the promised payoff was \$250,000.

The hijackers' accused leader, Ali Ahmed Osman, 35, appeared in last night's prerecorded TV program with a leg in a plaster cast. Two of the Arab hijackers were wounded when Egyptian soldiers, disguised as airport mechanics, stormed the Boeing 737 jetliner at Luxor airport in southern Egypt, captured the three air pirates and rescued the 101 passengers and crew members, who were unhurt.

Mr. Osman described last night the alleged preparations for the hijack. He said they included a meeting with Libya's chargé d'affaires in Yemen and a visit to the Libyan capital early this month.

Libya, Aide Named

In Tripoli, a Libyan Interior Ministry official, whom Mr. Osman named as Saad Tanabir, promised a reward of 100,000 dinars (about \$354,000) if the hijack succeeded, the accused air pirate said on TV here.

Libya had denied involvement in the hijack attempt. It said that the incident was staged by Egypt to give Cairo an excuse to accuse Libya. Relations between the two former allies have come close to a breaking point in recent months.

Mr. Osman said the hijack was designed to win the release of a number of Libyans held in Egypt and to force the plane to fly to Benghazi in Libya.

Aden an Alternative

"I was going to take the plane to Aden if I failed to take it to Benghazi," he said. "I know Southern Yemen would give me refuge."

Earlier yesterday, Egypt's official Middle East News Agency said that a Palestinian grocer here had been arrested as a key figure in the thwarted hijack.

The news agency said that Egypt had asked Jordan for the extradition of two other Palestinians alleged to be involved.

Southern Yemen Said Held

CAIRO, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—The Southern Yemeni consul has been deprived of his diplomatic immunity and will be tried by a military tribunal on charges of being involved in the Aug. 6 shooting attack here on exiled former Southern Yemen Premier Mohammed Ali Hashim.

Mr. Hashim was wounded and his chauffeur was slain.

The semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram, announcing the move, named the consul as Saif Mohsen and said that two others have been arrested in the case—Saleh Issa, manager of the Southern Yemen airline's office in Cairo, and Salah Mohammed al-Amri, a Palestinian member of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Egypt Building Reported

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP).—U.S. sources have reported an Egyptian troop buildup along its border with Libya.

There was no confirmation of the report published Friday—that the buildup involves the transfer of 30,000 troops—but U.S. officials said a movement of Egyptian troops and equipment to that zone had been under way for some time.

Accuses Police

He said he had been told by Africans that the police had transported the infuriated migrant workers, whose hostel had been set afire, to various parts of the township and that they had been urged to "bulala sonke," kill all.

He also cited reports of the police giving the rampaging hotel workers a hashish to incite them before they attacked militant youths who were harassing them.

Romania Sentences 2 To Die for Treason

BUCHAREST, Aug. 29 (UPI).—A military court has sentenced two Romanians to death for revealing economic information considered state secrets to a "foreign organization," the Romanian news agency Agerpres said.

Nicolae Iles, a former manager at the Bucharest Industrial Headquarters for Power and Metallurgical Equipment, and Bogdan Iordonescu, a chief engineer at the Import-Export Department of the same headquarters, were found "guilty of committing treason and of leaking state secrets," Agerpres said. It did not say when the trial was held.

He warned that involvement of the superpowers was "quite likely" in South-West Africa, creating a situation similar to that in Angola earlier this year, unless South Africa relinquishes power in the territory.

Meanwhile, Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, suggested that the UN organize a constitutional conference on the future of South-West Africa.

Under the measure, the government can revoke the license of a paper or suspend its publication for up to two years "if it was proved that it served the interests of a foreign state or if its policies were against the national interest."

One of the Constitution's provisions targeted for suspension says that such clauses can be suspended only under a state of emergency, and another limits the power of the government to amend the Constitution.

The Emir said that the National Assembly had "exploited democracy and frozen most legislation in order to achieve private gain." He said that constitutional amendments would be subjected to a public referendum within four years.

The Premier, who is also Kuwait's crown prince, said in his letter of resignation that the assembly had blocked legislation for lengthy periods and many measures of vital interest to the citizens have not managed to see the light of day.

The assembly of another Gulf state, Bahrain, was dissolved and the Constitution there was suspended a year ago in circumstances similar to those in Kuwait today.

130-Day Tire Strike Against Goodyear Ends

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 29 (UPI).—A 130-day strike against the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., the nation's largest tire manufacturer, by 22,000 members of the United Rubber Workers of America ended yesterday.

Kenneth Oldham, international vice-president of the union and its negotiator with Goodyear, declared the strike ended. "A majority of the Goodyear local unions representing a majority of the union membership have voted to accept a settlement and terminate the strike," the union official said at headquarters here.

MONSTER MAKER—Valeria Sermoniti, 16, who helped her father build these plastic models of prehistoric animals, puts the finishing touches on one of them before they go on display at the Prehistoric Safari Park on the outskirts of Milan.



Says Police Instigated Fighting Zulu Chief Assails Vorster Regime

By David B. Ottaway

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 29 (UPI).—South Africa's militant black homeland leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, sharply criticized yesterday the government's handling of the latest unrest in the nearby African township of Soweto and said that police tactics used there to control the fighting among blacks were creating "a stirring hatred for all whites."

"The flippant manner in which the Prime Minister [John Vorster] and his government appeared to have treated the whole tragedy seems to have created chasms between blacks and whites which no concession can breach," the Zulu leader said at a press conference after visiting the riot-torn township.

"I fear for my country when I think of this hatred," he said. "The trauma of these tragic events will be impossible to get over." Chief Buthelezi made the comments after Mr. Vorster had vehemently denied the existence of any "crisis" in South Africa. "We have problems internationally, nationally and economically but it is not a crisis," he said.

He said there was no reason why white-ruled South Africa should have a guilty conscience as its enemies wanted it to. "I want to make it clear that nowhere in the world have 4 million [whites] done so much for 18 million [blacks] as in this despicable South Africa."

Mr. Vorster was speaking at a ceremony celebrating his 10th year in office.

Tensions Ease

Mr. Vorster and Chief Buthelezi made their remarks amid reports of renewed clashes and fierce street fighting between migrant workers and permanent residents of Soweto throughout Friday night and again yesterday.

The fighting was touched off earlier this week by a three-day strike against white business and industry here. Migrant workers, many of them Zulus, opposed it and militant youths and students promoted it. The official death toll since Monday now stands at 35, 21 of them as a result of the clashes among Africans and the others attributed to police shootings.

Minor incidents were also reported in several other black and colored townships of Johannesburg and Cape Town Friday night and yesterday. There was one unconfirmed report of a clash between Zulus and "isotots" (or thugs), at Park Station in Johannesburg. But the main center of continuing tension remains Soweto.

Commenting on the heated controversy here over police tactics in handling the Soweto troubles, Chief Buthelezi said that all the evidence he had gathered convinced him the police were not only the "instigators" of the troubles but had "aided and abetted" the Zulu-led militant workers when they went on a rampage beginning Tuesday night.

He said he had been told by Africans that the police had transported the infuriated migrant workers, whose hostel had been set afire, to various parts of the township and that they had been urged to "bulala sonke," kill all.

He also cited reports of the police giving the rampaging hotel workers a hashish to incite them before they attacked militant youths who were harassing them.

Romania Sentences 2 To Die for Treason

BUCHAREST, Aug. 29 (UPI).—A military court has sentenced two Romanians to death for revealing economic information considered state secrets to a "foreign organization," the Romanian news agency Agerpres said.

Nicolae Iles, a former manager at the Bucharest Industrial Headquarters for Power and Metallurgical Equipment, and Bogdan Iordonescu, a chief engineer at the Import-Export Department of the same headquarters, were found "guilty of committing treason and of leaking state secrets," Agerpres said. It did not say when the trial was held.

He warned that involvement of the superpowers was "quite likely" in South-West Africa, creating a situation similar to that in Angola earlier this year, unless South Africa relinquishes power in the territory.

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homebound Africans who ignored the police, Minister of Police and Justice James Kruger emphatically denied press charges that the police had instigated the rampaging or failed to take action.

Chief Buthelezi warned whites that they were all answerable for the "sins" committed by those they elected. "If the government does not make it possible soon for representation of various people representing all shades of opinion to resolve this serious

political logjam, made more complex by these tragedies, then God help us," he said.

He also said the people of his homeland, KwaZulu, "utterly rejected" the independence the government was proposing to give the Zulu people and said that the self-governing status they will be given next year was "non-sense."

The first of South Africa's nine homelands, or separate reserves for Africans, to gain full independence will be the Transkei, this October.

Rhodesia Shows 'Evidence' Of Guerrilla Use of Camp

By John Darnton

Salisbury, Rhodesia, Aug. 29 (NYT).—The government exhibited yesterday what it called "irrefutable evidence" that a camp it raided inside Mozambique on Aug. 8 was a guerrilla base and not a center for refugees.

The material, put on display for newsmen here, consisted of documents reportedly captured during the foray. They included a hand-drawn map of the camp with some buildings marked as "barracks," a communication that used the word "comrade," a listing of the numerical strength of three battalions, some lecture notes, background information on recruits and a roster containing the names of 2,506 male Africans with their aliases.

The items were displayed by R. A. Sutton-Pryce, a deputy minister in the office of Prime Minister Ian Smith. He held them for the television cameras, saying that they "proved beyond all question the military character of the camp."

Mr. Sutton-Pryce refused, however, to answer any questions on the authenticity of the documents.

The raid by Rhodesian security forces on the Pungwe camp 30 miles inside Mozambique followed the government's announcement of a "hot pursuit" policy under which it reserves the right to strike at guerrilla bases inside Mozambique.

Rhodesia asserts that its forces, which suffered no loss, killed 300 guerrillas, about 30 Mozambique troops and 10 civilians. Mozambique claims that the camp was a refugee center and that more than 600 civilians were killed.

The claim was supported by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Geneva, which said that its representative in Mozambique visited the camp after the raid and found 10 "mass graves" of men, women and children. The British Foreign Office has accepted the UN report.

The episode is viewed as a major diplomatic setback for the Smith regime, which had been under increasing pressure from the military to combat guerrilla activity by striking at bases inside Mozambique. Security officials believe there are 1,000 guerrillas inside Rhodesia and 5,000 underground in Mozambique and Tanzania. Guerrilla leaders put the figure outside Rhodesia as high as 14,000.

36 Blacks Reported Slain

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—Rhodesian troops have killed 36 black guerrillas in the last two days, a security forces communiqué said yesterday. It said a soldier was killed. The communiqué also reported the first evidence of British-made equipment in guerrilla hands. It said a quantity of British anti-tank mines had been seized.

South African Denial

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The Two Helmut of West Germany Share First Names but Very Little Else

Schmidt

BONN, (NYT).—The strongest leader in the troubled West European community, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, is throwing himself into a difficult and close battle for reelection on Oct. 3.

In only two and a quarter years in office, he has had a profound influence on the Western world's approach to economic problems during a time of global economic crisis.

Like no other West German leader before him, he has made his country's economic might felt in the councils of Europe and in the Atlantic alliance.

He has spent the last 22 years in West German public life, single-mindedly rising from local Hamburg politics to the Defense Ministry, the Finance Ministry and finally the chancellorship.

Wednesday, recovering from a cold, the 57-year-old leader returned from a three-week lakeside vacation on the Brahmssee, in the flat north German coastal area where he grew up.

He was all business, as usual. Asked by an unwary reporter if he would place special emphasis on getting a high voter turnout—91.2 per cent voted in 1973—he took off his reading glasses, smiled and just said, "Yes." Friday he went back to northern Germany to make the first of more than 70 scheduled campaign appearances. The election, beneath all the campaign slogans, is largely a personality contest; Mr. Schmidt as the aggressive decision-maker, his Christian Democratic opponent Helmut Kohl, as the informal, deliberate advocate of "freedom instead of socialism."

Yearning for Warmth

Mr. Schmidt's precisely combed steel-gray hair and his way of baring his straight white teeth when he makes a point are as well known as his competence in economic and strategic areas.

What is not so well known is that this man who has few close friends, no "pals" in the American sense, yearns for the warmth of closer contact, and is often misunderstood when he seeks it. With journalists, for instance, he often tries to win affection by making confidential disclosures—about how little he thinks of the Italian Christian Democrats, for instance. When they print these tidbits, there is an international uproar.

He stands only 5 feet 7 3/4 inches, but has, somehow, the physical presence of a larger man.

He is a complex person who evokes complex reactions, at home and abroad. Jealousy from French and Italian leaders over his success in keeping the West German inflation rate below 4.5 per cent this year, and resentment at his campaign suggestion that other



Helmut Schmidt

countries could emulate the "German model" are two of them. In the popular French press, he is called "the schoolmaster" (his father was one) or even "the master sergeant."

Does Helmut Schmidt—like Napoleon or Richard Wagner—suffer a compulsion to assert himself because of his small stature? "He's not small enough to be insecure," said Armin Grunewald, a close aide. "His problem is that he can't be a good dissembler. He says what he thinks, because he wants to attack the root of a problem; sometimes this is misunderstood as arrogance or superciliousness."

Art 'Degenerate'

When he was a schoolboy at the progressive Lichtwark School in Hamburg, the story goes, the Hitler Youth organization kicked him out because he found "degenerate art" just as beautiful after the Nazis condemned it as before, and today his office walls are hung with sketches of the German expressionist painter Emil Nolde.

He was a 30-year-old military officer when the Nazis surrendered and admits that it was "more by chance than because I deserved

it" that the British occupation authorities in Hamburg labeled him as an anti-Nazi.

Three decades later, he told a television interviewer, "This country is not exactly a political dwarf. People listen to us. Our world economic weight tips the scales more heavily than previously. We have to play the role that has fallen to us; we didn't seek it out."

Helmut Schmidt's message to the world, as finance minister in Willy Brandt's Cabinet and as Chancellor after Mr. Brandt's death, has been that economic chaos is as dangerous to peace and stability as military tension.

He believes that Europe has been saved from economic collapse because most of its leaders recognized the necessity of at least trying to coordinate their economic policies before it was too late. In his first month in office, he went to France to agree with his friend President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing on a coordinated attack against inflation and, later, unemployment; in the late summer he himself went to Italy to hand over a \$2-billion loan to keep the government in Rome from going bankrupt over higher oil prices. This summer, on another visit

to Washington, he made headlines by saying there would be no money for an Italian government with Communists in it. And there aren't. But now, with the Italian Communist party controlling the most important committees in Parliament, the West German central bank is quietly negotiating an extension of the \$2-billion loan with Mr. Schmidt's approval.

Saving Europe—and West Germany's export markets—has been at the heart of Mr. Schmidt's conception of his role from the beginning. Repeatedly, when he and other European leaders gathered at summits in Paris, Rome and last month in Brussels, he urged them to get their economies under better control and also to take a symbolic "European" step and agree to hold direct elections to a European parliament in May, 1978. He'll do it again at the next meeting in September.

He never stops, and to some it seems like nag, nag, nag. "If we press hard and keep demanding direct elections," he replied recently, "it's because there's no point in just whispering it behind closed doors."

"If he seems like a schoolmaster at times," one of his aides said, "it's because he is right."

West Germany has not totally escaped the world economic crisis. Inflation is running at 4.1 per cent and there are still 1 million workers out of jobs, 4 per cent of the labor force. But it has not suffered like Britain, with 15 million out of jobs, or France, with inflation running at more than 8 per cent.

And yet Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic party is probably going to lose some votes in October to the Christian Democrats and to Mr. Kohl, who is campaigning with the slogan "Out of love for Germany, vote for freedom."

Love is a response that this Chancellor does not usually inspire in people. The closest thing he has to an addiction is to the cool, medicinal flavor of menthol in candies, filter cigarettes or frequent pinches of snuff.

He seldom allows family-style photographs to be taken of himself with his wife, Hamelore, to whom he has been married since 1942. They have one daughter, Susanne, who is 29.

His assistant, Marie Schlei, says, "I think there are certainly those who feel more than admiration for him, a sort of warmth—I wouldn't use the word love."

Kohl

ST. GILGEN, Austria (NYT).—Helmut Kohl, taking a breather in the Alps from his campaign for the West German chancellorship, put on his hiking boots the other day and climbed one of the mile-high mountains he can see from the terrace of his spacious vacation cottage.

"I shouldn't have tried it today," he said as he came down in a light rain and doffed a soaked sweatshirt. "When we got to the summit, we were lost in fog."

At present his chances of replacing Helmut Schmidt at the pinnacle of West German political life in the Oct. 3 elections are considered even.

But the swarthy, 46-year-old Christian Democrat, an inherently cautious man, realizes that the situation could become dimmer by election time. For now, he is relaxing on the shores of the Wolfgangsee, a crowded lake resort in the foothills of the Austrian Alps near Salzburg. Over a glass of white Moselle wine, he reflected at some length on his philosophy, his origins and his plans for the country if he is elected.

Style, Substance

His campaign slogan is an apocalyptic-sounding "Freedom or Socialism." But when questioned on what would be different about West Germany if he ruled instead of Mr. Schmidt and the Social Democrats, Mr. Kohl emphasized style over substance, a change in attitude rather than direction.

His detente, he said, would be "more realistic" than Mr. Schmidt's. His foreign policy would be "calmer" than the dramatic initiatives of the last seven years. His economic policy would be "sounder," his fight against terrorism and Communist subversion from within "harder."

Mr. Kohl said he believes that "what is good in private life is good in politics, too." His personal style is typical of the German middle class: A crucifix of wood hangs from the cottage wall; a baby grand piano belonging to his wife, Hamelore, stands in the corner, with a simplified book of popular songs.

His two sons, Peter, 11, and Walter, 13, wander in and out of the room, answer the telephone, whistle. Mr. Kohl's German—like his father's—speaks no other language—is informal in the fashion of his



Helmut Kohl

native southern state, the Rhineland-Palatinate, rather more relaxed than Mr. Schmidt's stiffly northern German style.

"Helmut Schmidt has a definite Kohl complex," he said. "We are so different—we come typologically and sociologically from such different worlds." Mr. Kohl, who at 6 feet 4 inches is a head taller than Chancellor Schmidt, and has lived near Ludwigshafen on the Rhine all his life, said: "I don't have the complex my opponent has—I don't need platform shoes. I have no problem of authority."

Mr. Kohl's whole adult life has been politics and until recent years his reputation was made in the state of Rhineland-Palatinate. He has been governor there since 1969, presiding over an administration that has reformed the state school system and attracted small and middle-size industry to what had been primarily a rural region.

"When I became head of my party in 1973," he recalled, "the feeling was 'who is this unfortunate who is going to get stuck with the nomination?'" In 1973, the Christian Democrats were directionless and demoralized after defeat at the hands of Willy Brandt the year before.

What will he do differently if

he wins in October? "One thing I'd like to accomplish," he said, "is, in contacts with other leaders, to bring about a more normal relationship to the Germans."

Schoolboy in 1945

"Helmut Schmidt has been campaigning by lecturing the Italians, the French and the British along the lines of 'what's good for Germany is good for the world,'" he complained. "I'm from another generation; I was only a schoolboy in 1945 and I don't believe the world can keep presenting us with the bill for what happened before then either."

"But as Adenauer once told a group of us young men, it's only prudent for a German to keep his head down—not to go around in sackcloth and ashes, but to lecture on German superiority either."

The ability to compromise has been Mr. Kohl's strength. In state politics he has brought his party, after years of bitter opposition, to pledge continuation of the Eastern treaties of Mr. Brandt and Mr. Schmidt, although for election purposes he calls these treaties a failure.

"We support detente and arms reductions, but we want the other side finally to live up to its

international commitments," said.

"There's nothing in the existing treaties that provides for no one, people being shot at on the public streets at the borders," he went on, speaking at a week in which East German border guards shot a sight from Hamburg and a truck driver from Hamburg and a truck driver from Hamburg at the heavily guarded border.

How would he change emphasis of the Eastern policy? "The whole East bloc needs economic help," he said. "Soviet Union and East Germany are both dependent on credit from the West to finance its trade, and the Communist owe West Germany about \$3 billion. Mr. Kohl believes it could gain political concessions withholding new credits or cutting in existing ones."

"I am for the federal government at least taking into account its policies with the East: full range of economic and financial measures at its disposal," explained.

But he does not want a rift to the Cold War, as his post on German reunification said.

Realistic View

"The principle is written in the Constitution—that no one has the right to give up a policy goal is the eventual reunification of Germany," he pointed out. "But in a realistic view of world, this is a goal that can take generations beyond my lifetime to achieve."

His government, Mr. Kohl said, would emphasize the urgency of uniting Western Europe rather than the Eastern policies. "The reunification of Germany is the East. I see the big obstacle in the growing apart economically strong West Germany and its weaker neighbors France, Italy and Britain."

"In the long run," he said, "we cannot achieve the union of Europe if a social economic gap separates one country from another." To fill the gap will cost money, he acknowledged. But "particularly," he said, "we must be prepared to help the East. I believe economic aid would forestall the growth of Italian Communist strength."

His prescription for economic recovery for West Germany, the face of it, sounds like Schmidt's: "We have to create a climate of confidence for investors," he said, with tax reductions and premiums for capital goods.

West Germany under Mr. Kohl would be more cautious and self-assertive than it has been under Mr. Schmidt.

"We have to think about it to live within our means, how to protect what we've achieved far without necessarily indulging ourselves in the future," he declared. "Under my chancellorship we would march into the future with short, safe steps, perhaps instead of precipitous big leaps."

These profiles of the rivals for chancellor in West Germany's approaching elections were written by Craig R. Whitney, chief of the Bonn bureau of The New York Times.

U.S. Steps Up Efforts To Restrict A-Arms As Criticism Mounts

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON (NYT).—The Ford administration is engaged in protracted and intricate negotiations with more than a dozen nations to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. At the same time, critics of these efforts have become more vocal, charging that the administration's nonproliferation diplomacy is too little and too late.

At stake is whether the present nuclear weapons club, consisting of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, China and perhaps India and Israel, is going to be enlarged. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger recently traveled to Iran and Pakistan to try to persuade the leaders of those countries not to buy certain nuclear-power facilities that could be used to make a nuclear bomb. He has been having similar talks with other potential buyers, such as Brazil, South Korea and Argentina, and with the suppliers—West Germany, France, Britain, the Soviet Union, Canada and Japan.

Administration officials working on the problem do not evince great optimism about the ultimate outcome but they do point to progress in heading off the nuclear trend in South Korea and Iran.

Continuous Criticism

As a backdrop, the arms-control community, joined by a number of members of Congress, has kept up a drumbeat of criticism. Most notably, Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., who is chairman of the Government Operations Committee, has been seeking to use the committee's powers under the Export Administration Act to prod the administration. It is Sen. Ribicoff's belief, shared by a number of his colleagues, that there is a good chance of keeping the lid on the nuclear weapons club if only the administration will attach stiffer terms to U.S. nuclear exports.

The treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, known popularly as the nonproliferation treaty, entered into force in 1970

and there are now more than 100 participating nations. In the treaty, states possessing nuclear weapons pledged not to help others to gain a nuclear capability and states without nuclear weapons promised not to acquire them. The International Atomic Energy Agency, which is based in Vienna, was designated to monitor all nuclear activities in the states that had no nuclear weapons.

The treaty has some significant loopholes, including the right of a signer to renounce participation on giving 90 days' notice and the right to carry on any nuclear activity short of actual manufacture of a nuclear weapon.

In May, 1974, India, one of the many key nations that did not sign the treaty, exploded a nuclear device fashioned from resources and made in facilities provided in part by Canada and the United States. The explosion brought home to official Washington—as previous protests from arms-control advocates had not—the link between the export of nuclear technology and facilities for peaceful purposes and the possible spread of nuclear weapons.

Three facts were responsible for this link. • The United States no longer had a monopoly on the export of nuclear facilities and technology. Other countries also could sell.

• The high price of oil and other fossil fuels made nuclear energy an attractive alternative and many countries now wanted to buy nuclear power plants.

• Because of the increased demand for uranium to fuel these power plants and because the United States and the Soviet Union, now the sole exporters of enriched uranium, had not increased output to meet this demand, there was a shortage of nuclear fuel. Thus many countries wanted to buy reprocessing and uranium-enrichment facilities to produce their own fuel.

The United States does not export these facilities but other countries do. And that is the

problem. Weapon-grade nuclear material can be produced in them. Almost all of the more than 400 nuclear power plants either operating, under construction or planned in almost 40 countries are light-water reactors. These reactors can be fueled by uranium enriched to less than 1 per cent, far below the requirement for a nuclear bomb. They can also be fueled by weapon-grade plutonium chemically reprocessed from the spent fuel of a nuclear power plant.

As sweeteners for sales of nuclear power plants at about \$1 billion each, France has agreed to provide Pakistan with a reprocessing plant, and West Germany has promised to sell Brazil a uranium-enrichment facility. The United States also continues to sell India fuel for its nuclear reactor, despite the administration's acknowledgment that India diverted material from previous sales to carry out a nuclear explosion.

Administration officials and critics agree that the goal is to prevent the sale of reprocessing and enrichment facilities; the issue is how. More specifically, the issue is whether and how to use the sale of nuclear fuel—the one area of exports where the United States is still dominant—to

stop the sale of these facilities or to get stronger safeguards against the diversion of weapon-grade fuel from these facilities to the production of nuclear bombs.

The administration's position is based on the assumption that the nuclear club is already out of the bag, that with the passing of the U.S. monopoly and the widespread availability of nuclear technology and materials, many countries can now produce nuclear weapons if they are determined to do so. Thus the administration has emphasized safeguards, not prevention.

The administration has specifically rejected any idea of a unilateral embargo, or a bilateral embargo with the Soviet Union, on the sale of nuclear fuel for power plants as a means of preventing the sale of reprocessing and enrichment plants. Two reasons were given for this: a reluctance to work with Moscow against allies of the United States and a desire to avoid raising questions about the reliability of the United States as a long-term supplier of nuclear fuel.

The idea is to use the advantage the United States possesses as a fuel supplier to promote the sales of U.S. nuclear power plants. This would provide a commercial advantage as well as the opportunity to impose stringent safe-

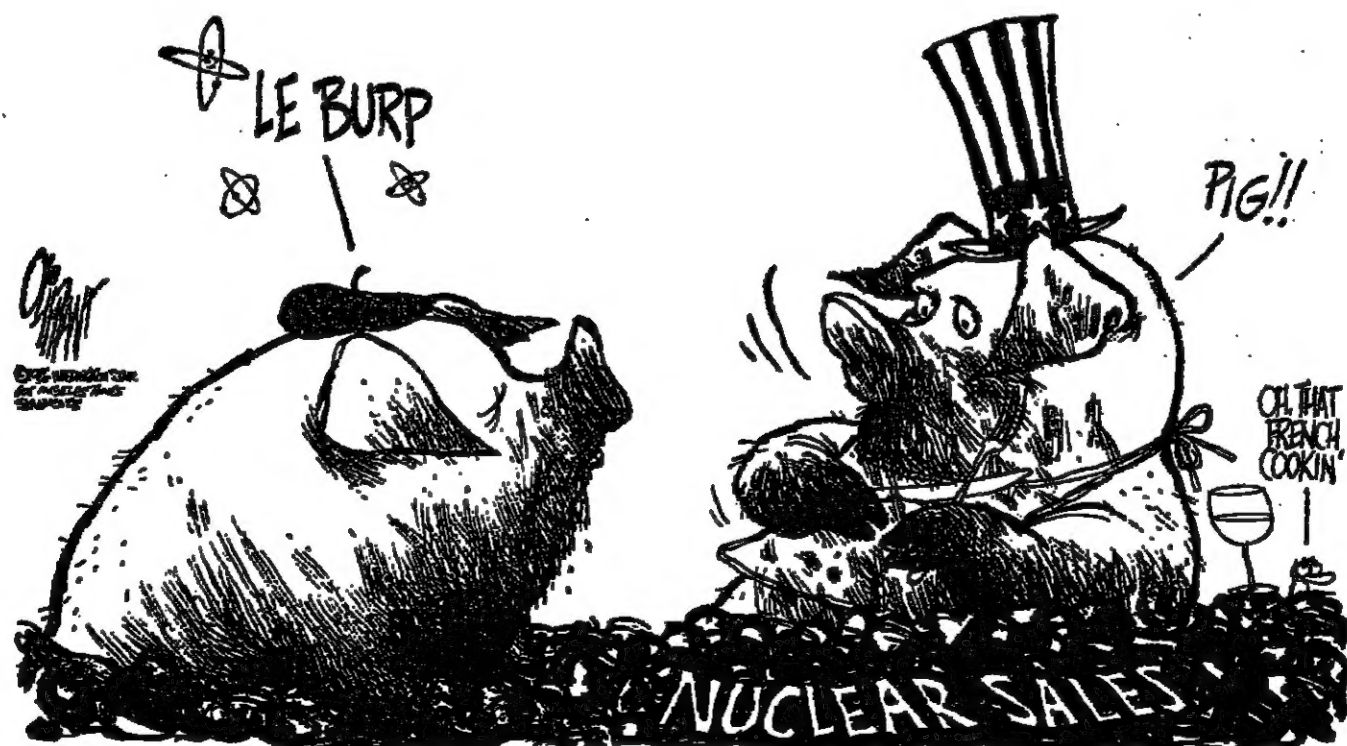
guards on all nuclear facilities in the buyer's country.

At the same time, the administration has had some success in persuading suppliers to impose tougher safeguards against the diversion of fuel from peaceful power facilities to bombs. All suppliers now reportedly insist on inspection of facilities by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

In at least one instance where the administration felt it had leverage to prevent a sale, it used the leverage. Thus, South Korea was dissuaded from buying a reprocessing plant from France when it was pointed out that completion of the sale would by law lead to a cutoff of U.S. military sales to Seoul.

In all cases, the administration has pressed home to the purchaser the point that reprocessing plants are highly uneconomical. Sen. Ribicoff and others have argued that once a country has a reprocessing or enrichment facility in its territory, no safeguards are adequate. Sen. Ribicoff would favor an embargo on fuel sales to all suppliers and buyers of reprocessing and enrichment plants.

Specifically, Sen. Ribicoff wants the administration to take a tougher stand on the proliferation



Efforts by Regime in Poland Failing to Stem Restiveness

By Malcolm W. Browne

GDANSK, Poland (NYT).—Poland's Communist leaders, uncomfortably conscious of an urgent need to take ordinary citizens more into their confidence, are groping for some kind of real communication with their people.

But it is clear that the Polish nation is restive if not actually rebellious, and official efforts so far have been hesitant and unconvincing. In the view of scores of workers interviewed recently,

Poland's most recent political crisis occurred June 25, when the population was abruptly informed that food prices were to be increased by an average of 70 per cent after having been stable for a decade.

Almost immediately, violence erupted at a tractor factory near Warsaw and at Radom, a town 60 miles south of the capital. Sit-down strikes and other kinds of work stoppages affected much of the country.

Within Hours

The trouble was halted within hours by a broadcast announcement from Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, saying that the price increases had been called off for restudy and "consultations" with the workers themselves. Normally, "consultations" mean little more than a public relations campaign by local party leaders to convince people of the wisdom of measures that will be undertaken whether the people like them or not.

But it was obvious this time that the situation was dangerous.

"The party is caught in a dilemma," a Pole said. "It can apply the hard hand, but if it does, the country will just stop working. On the other hand, if it begins to really try to respect positively to public opinion, it will be infected with one of the germs of bourgeois democracy, some think. The consequences of either course will be far-reaching."

Respect, Support

Economists and many ordinary people agree that if Poland is to continue developing, food, prices, which are currently held down to persuade Pakistan to sell, with the aid of a government

subsidy of \$3 billion annual, will have to be allowed to rise. Of the workers interviewed, this vital Baltic port and industrial center, nearly all expressed respect and support for the nation's highest leader, Communist Party First Secretary Edward Gierek, a former coal miner.

But most also expressed doubt about the lower echelons of the party, and many said they felt Gierek was not being well informed by the party Central Committee. Some suspected Mr. Gierek had enemies within the party who were trying to undermine and overthrow him.

The government has announced that the price of meat, products and chicken will increase about 35 per cent before the end of the year if the people "agree" and that other prices will be increased later according to staggered program.

It is apparent that some local leaders here and elsewhere are taking the lack of consultation seriously and hope thereby really increase democratic participation in decision-making.

Lenin Shipyard

One is Mieczyslaw Umins, president of the Communist trade union organization in the Lenin Shipyard.

Mr. Uminski said that he had run into powerful opposition from party functionaries in Janina when he devised a questionnaire to be filled out anonymously by all the plant's workers.

The questionnaire included some searching and political provocative questions. One asked, for example, whether the workers had too little influence on authorities generally.

The overwhelming majority answered to that question, "No," Uminski said, was yes.

The questionnaire went on to ask workers what they thought the trade union should be doing, for them economically, ideologically and politically. Communist trade unions, like the Communist parties themselves, are directed from the top and a question of this kind from a trade union in the Soviet bloc to its workers is ordinarily unheard of.

السلامة

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg

Table with 5 columns: Company Name, Sales in 100s, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes companies like NachCom, Hahn, Hamilton, etc.

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg

Table with 5 columns: Company Name, Sales in 100s, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes companies like Kryo Ceramic, LITCO, etc.

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg

Table with 5 columns: Company Name, Sales in 100s, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes companies like Monarch, Almont, etc.

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg

Table with 5 columns: Company Name, Sales in 100s, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes companies like Raychem, Raychem, etc.

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg

Table with 5 columns: Company Name, Sales in 100s, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes companies like Teco, Teco, etc.

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg

Table with 5 columns: Company Name, Sales in 100s, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes companies like William, William, etc.

Over-Counter Market

Table with 5 columns: Company Name, Sales in 100s, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes companies like Raychem, Raychem, etc.

Chicago Options Table

Table with 5 columns: Option & price, Vol, Last, Vol, Last, Vol, Last, Close. Includes companies like AEP, AEP, etc.

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Table with 5 columns: Company Name, Vol, Last, Vol, Last, Vol, Last, Close. Includes companies like AEP, AEP, etc.

American Exchange Options

Table with 5 columns: Option & price, Vol, Last, Vol, Last, Vol, Last, Close. Includes companies like AEP, AEP, etc.

VAN OMMEREN advertisement. Dfs 30,000,000.- 6 1/2% bearer Notes of 1972 due 1976/1979 of Phs. VAN OMMEREN N.V. As provided in the Terms and Conditions Redemption Group No. 1, amounting to Dfs 7,500,000.- has been drawn for redemption on August 13, 1976 and consequently the Note bearing consecutive number 1 and all Notes bearing a consecutive number which is 4 or a multiple of 4 higher than 1 are payable as from October 1, 1976 at Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. (Central Paying Agent) Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V. Bank Mees & Hope NV Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V. in Amsterdam and Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand Duché de Luxembourg S.A. Banque Générale de Luxembourg S.A. in Luxembourg August 30, 1976

AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING COMMISSION Melbourne, Australia DM 100,000,000.- 8% Bonds of 1976/1983 U.S. \$ 42,000,000.- 8 1/4% Bonds of 1976/1983 unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by the COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

23 Keep in touch with the office. (An international call means business.) Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

Currency Rates By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, you can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

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Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

CHESS

FORDISCH		GALLER		ZENKO	
White		Black		White	
1	P-Q4		N-KB3	16	P-QN4
2	P-QB4		P-B4	17	R-R
3	P-Q5		P-QN4	18	N-B2
4	P-P		P-QR3	19	R-N1
5	PxP		BxP	20	N-N4
6	P-KN3		P-Q3	21	N-E6
7	P-N3		P-B3	22	P-B2
8	P-N3		E-KN2	23	N-N
9	B-N2		O-O	24	K-B
10	N-KR3		QN-Q2	25	N-B2
11	O-O		O-N1	26	P-B3
12	B-QB3		R-B1	27	P-B4
13	R-K1		R-R2	28	B-B2
14	N-B4		R-N2	29	K-N1
15	N-QR3		P-B5	30	R-K2

HAMBIT		
Geller	Portisica	
Black	White	
RzP	31 N-Q4	I
Ox-B	32 Ox-B	E-N
Q-B4	33 R-N6	O
P-N4	34 QxQ	P
B-N2	35 R-C2	
RxN	QN2	
Bx-B	36 R-PB2	
NxP	37 K-B1	K
P-K3	38 K-K2	K
R-B1	39 PxP	R
P-N5	40 K-Q3	R
P-R4	41 R-N8	R
Q-B3Ch	42 R-K8ch	R
B-B6	43 P-R4	R
N-B4		

WEATHER

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Can
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

10/11/1964

Sunday

Ingers Shut Out Orioles, Get 19 Hits

RE, Aug. 29 (UPI).—The Baltimore Orioles shut out the Chicago Cubs 2-0 in a five-inning game Monday.

Jim Unsharper, 9-10, y six hits in leading out as the Rangers' star game losing streak continued for the first time.

Twins took a 1-0 lead in the first inning, but the Cubs' starter, Tom Seaver, pitched a complete game.

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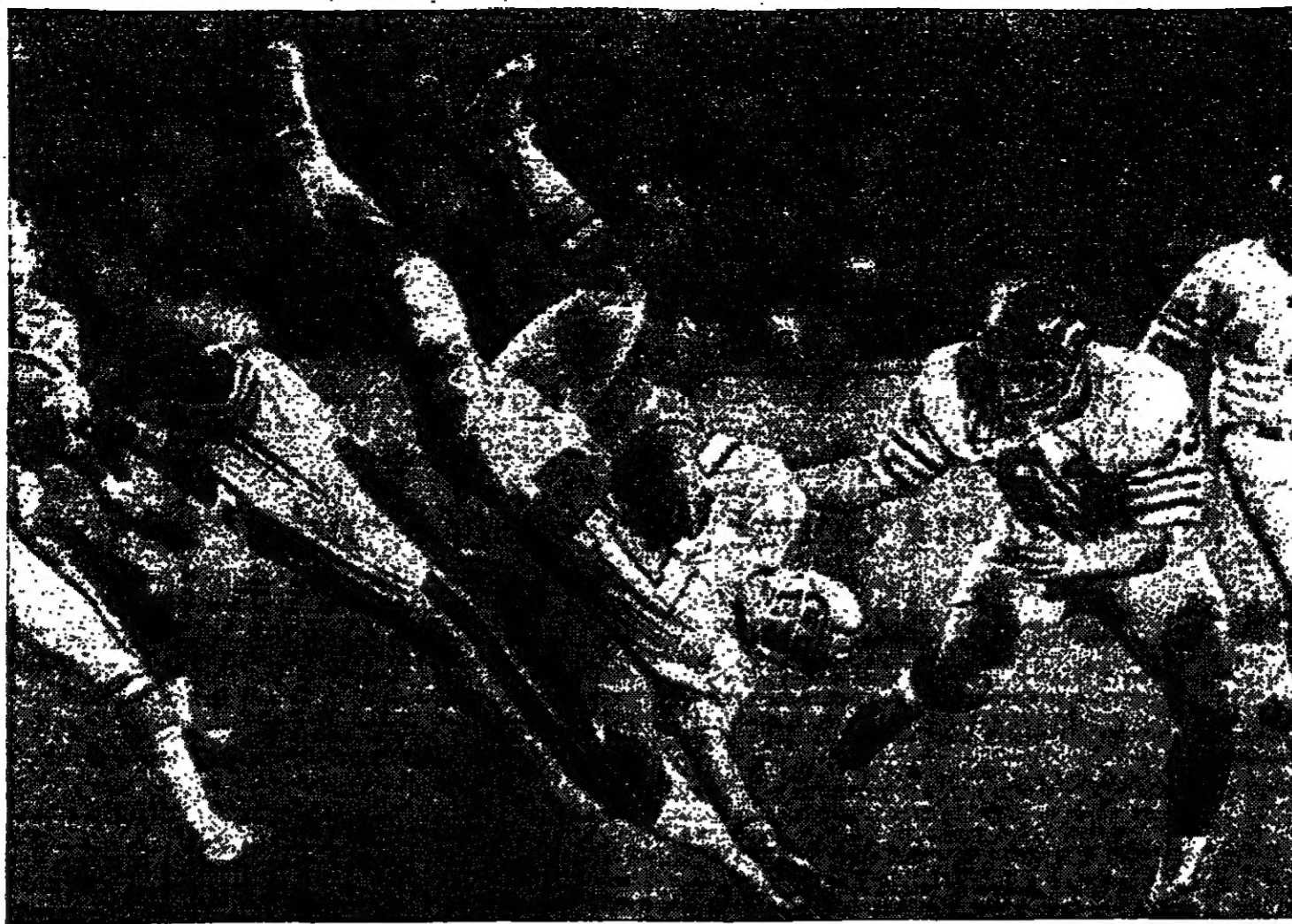
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TOUCHING MOMENT—Ricky Davis of Tampa Bay is flipped by Walter Payton (left) of Chicago Bears as Dan Peiffer of Bears closes in on play, during second-quarter action in the exhibition game at Tampa. Chicago won.

NFL Rams Triumph, but Quarterback Is Hurt

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 29 (UPI).—The Los Angeles Rams defeated the Buffalo Bills, 31-17, last night to win their preseason record in the National Football League to 5-0, but lost the services of quarterback James Harris for at least six weeks with a fractured right thumb.

The injury means that James Harris, the third-year pro from Youngstown State, will open the regular season as the Rams' starting quarterback at Atlanta on Sept. 12.

At Green Bay, Gordon Bell scored on an 11-yard run with just 43 seconds left, giving the New York Giants a 20-16 victory over the Packers.

At Houston, Miami cornerback Tim Foley blocked a Dan Pastorini punt in the fourth quarter and defensive tackle Randy Crowder returned it seven yards to rally the unbeaten Dolphins to a 10-6 victory over the Oilers.

By Four Lengths

Ashmore Easy Victor In Big Deauville Race

By Bernard Kirsch

DEAUVILLE, France, Aug. 29 (UPI).—The vacation has ended and the salt air of the Channel once again was refreshing for Angel Penna and his horse, Ashmore. They will be returning to Paris in form, as winners.

The intrepid trainer and his poor-traveling horse made it together to the winner's circle today in this seaside resort for the second time in three years in the Grand Prix of Deauville. The 5-year-old, "calm and relaxed in his stay here," galloped across the finish line four lengths ahead of race favorite Diagrammatic.

Third in the field of 11 was Duke of Marmalade, the horse who won this race last year but was disqualified because his jockey took a tigris course. Fourth was Beau Dard.

Once the 425,000-franc (\$85,000) stakes race ended, the owners, trainers and jockeys began to prepare for their return to Paris. The season away from the big city, a time to show off summer fashion and pick up a similar, was another success for Penna, a man who retains his Argentine accent but usually acclimates to foreign racing. Today his horses, owned by Daniel Wildenstein and ridden by Yves Saint-Martin, won two races. The 250,000-franc first-place purse of the Grand Prix made Penna the leading money-winner in Deauville for the fourth consecutive season.

He has been here five summers. Ashmore has helped him gain much of his success in this city which two centuries ago was thought to be the perfect site for the cure of rabies.

Leg Trouble

In 1974, Ashmore finished second in the Grand Prix but was moved up to first when the winner was disqualified. After that race, he came down with leg trouble. Now, the horse has not lost in this one-casino city in four races, with a two-for-two record this month after having lost two races elsewhere. Except when he is on a racetrack, "this horse doesn't like to travel."

Penna said, "You put this horse in a van, he becomes excited. You keep him in Deauville for three, four weeks, he relaxes, no trouble at all. He becomes calm."

"No problems," said calm jockey Saint-Martin after today's triumph, flecks of mud on his face because he had spent much of today's 2,700 meter (1.5 mile) in the center of the pack. He moved at the top of the stretch and was not to be caught. Saint-Martin smiled as he spoke, as did Penna, for today's performance was a laugher.

Ashmore, a French-bred, was the second choice of the crowd of 20,000, here for the post parade and fashion marches. He went off at 2.30 to 1, the even-money favorite being Diagrammatic, a

horse filled with rich credentials. His sire was Sir Wiggle, and his owner Nelson Bunker Hunt, the American whom the French recently have considered an annoyance because he was taking home the big-franc purses.

Diagrammatic also had won all of his four races and was at an overwhelming weight advantage, carrying 17 1/2 pounds less than Ashmore. He was being ridden by George Dubouché, the star jockey at Deauville this season. None of it helped, for this was Ashmore's course. Any track is Penna's place. Argentina was his breeding ground. New York and Hialeah where he spent his formative years. Paris and Deauville the affirmation that, indeed, he has the magic touch.

Now it is back to Paris, and Deauville will be calm until next summer, except for a film festival next week that will keep a few tourists to town. American Westerns will replace Angel Penna as the prime attraction.

Floyd, Graham Lead 3d Round Of Golf Classic

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 29 (AP).—Masters champion Ray Floyd birdied the first two holes this morning and tied Australian David Graham for the lead at the end of the storm-delayed third round of the \$300,000 American Golf Classic.

Graham, the second-round leader, had to birdie his final hole to retain a share of the top spot with a 69.

Floyd, Graham and 24 others had to return at 8:30 a.m. to complete play in the third round that was delayed by a thunderstorm yesterday.

Tom Weiskopf, who insisted on finishing his round after the storm had knocked players from the course yesterday, was disqualified. Floyd and Graham finished with 54-hole totals of 205, 11 under par on the 7,105-yard North Course at the Firestone Country Club.

Foreman to Fight Unknown in Miami

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—Former world heavyweight champion George Foreman will meet American John (Dino) Dennis in a 10-round bout in Miami on Sept. 17, promoter Don King has announced here. The bout will be on the same card as a World Boxing Association lightweight title fight between champion Roberto Duran of Panama and Alvaro Rojas of Costa Rica.

Dennis, 24, has a 29-0 record and has never been knocked down.

Saturday: Ellis Gives Yanks 5th Victory in Row

ANAHIM, Calif., Aug. 29 (UPI).—Mickey Rivers hit a triple and two singles to drive four runs last night and lead the New York Yankees to an 8-1 triumph over the California Angels.

After being extended to 19 innings and 15 innings in their previous two outings, the Yankees scored seven of their runs in the first three innings to easily score their fifth straight victory.

Roy White and Fred Stanley joined Rivers in collecting three hits to pace New York's 13-hit attack. Rivers, an ex-Angel, tripled in two runs off Nolan Ryan as New York scored four times in the second inning. The outfielder singled home two more off reliever Dick Drago in the third inning. White singled in runs in the second and seventh innings; Stanley had an RBI single in the second.

Indians 4, Twins 3
At Cleveland, George Hendrick tripled to lead off the 17th inning, then scored the winning run with two out on a wild pitch by reliever Jim Hughes to give the Indians a 4-3 triumph over Minnesota.

Hendrick ended the 4-hour, 54-minute marathon when Hughes unhooked a wild pitch to Ray Fosse on an 0-2 pitch. The Twins had appeared out of the inning when Hughes retired Tommy Smith and Buddy Bell after Hendrick had tripled.

Orleans 6, Rangers 4
At Baltimore, Rick Dempsey's two-run, eighth-inning double—his third hit of the game—sparked the Orioles to a 6-4 victory over Texas and gave the Rangers their sixth loss in a row.

The Orioles, who tied the game on Ken Singleton's home run, snapped the tie in the eighth off reliever Craig Skok on a double by Doug DeCinces, a walk to Mark Belanger and Dempsey's double off Steve Hargan.

Brewers 19, White Sox 5
At Milwaukee, Sid Lescano drove in four runs with his seventh homer and a pair of singles to power the Brewers to a 10-8 victory over Chicago. Lescano hit a 1-2 pitch off

losing pitcher Rich Gossage leading off the sixth to snap a 3-2 tie and then greeted reliever Larry Monroe with a two-run single in the seventh. He also singled home a run in the ninth when Milwaukee scored its final two runs.

A's 5, Tigers 2
At Oakland, Vida Blue lost his no-hit bid on a solo homer by Mickey Stanley in the ninth inning after losing a shutout in the eighth on a pair of infield errors but still picked up a one-hit victory with a 5-2 triumph by the A's over Detroit.

The only runner that Blue allowed through 7 1/3 innings was John Wockenuss, who walked leading off the third. A two-base error by Sal Bando on a smash wide of third by Aurelio Rodriguez with one out in the eighth and a roller by Wockenuss that went through shortstop Bert Campaneris scored the first run off Blue and Stanley ruined the no-hit bid when he hit his fourth homer with one out in the ninth.

Royals 5, Red Sox 3
At Boston, Fred Patek batted in the winning run with a fourth-inning single and relievers Tom Bruno and Mark Littell each snuffed out rallies to lift Kansas City to an 8-3 triumph over the Red Sox.

John Mayberry and Cookie Rojas opened the fourth inning with consecutive singles. After advancing on a groundout, they both scored when Patek hit a two-run single to right-centerfield to give Kansas City a 4-3 lead.

Pirates 7, Giants 1
At Pittsburgh, Dave Parker's two-run double highlighted a seven-run first inning that powered the Pirates to a 7-1 victory over San Francisco behind the three-hit pitching of Jim Rooker.

Frank Taveras got four hits in five at-bats, drove in a run and scored, run for Pittsburgh in helping Rooker to his 11th victory in 18 decisions. Rooker

allowed two walks and struck out three in going the distance.

Astros 4, Cardinals 3
At Houston, Larry Dierker hit his first home run of the season and fired a five-hitter to lead the Astros to a 4-3 victory over the Cardinals this season.

Dierker continued his mastery over St. Louis as he pitched his third complete game and fourth victory over the Cardinals this season.

Mets 2, Dodgers 1
At New York, Felix Millan's infield single with one out in the ninth scored pinch-runner Leo Foster with the winning run and Jon Matlack tossed a three-hitter to lift the Mets to a 2-1 victory over Los Angeles.

Leading pitcher Rick Rhoden, 11-3, was victimized by a pair of errors in the ninth. Roy Staiger reached first on shortstop Bill Russell's error. Mike Phillips sacrificed and Foster pinch-ran for Staiger. Joe Torre, batting for Matlack, was safe at first on first baseman Steve Garvey's error and Foster took third on the play.

Millan hit a dribbler down the third base line and Ron Cey's throw to the plate was too late to get Foster.

Expos 7, Padres 4
At San Diego, Earl Williams hit a three-run homer in the top of the ninth inning to break a 4-4 tie and end Montreal's losing streak at 12 games as the Expos defeated the Padres 7-4.

The Padres' Gary Carter led off the ninth with singles just ahead of Williams' blast, his 11th, which came off rookie reliever Butch Metzger, who took his first loss after winning 10 in a row. Dale Murray, the third Montreal pitcher, earned his 4th victory in 12 decisions.

Reds 3, Phillies 7
At Cincinnati, Dave Concepcion's two-run bases-loaded single off Ron Reed with none out in the bottom of the ninth gave the Reds an 8-7 victory over Philadelphia.

The Reds' winning rally came after the Phillies rallied for three runs on Gary Maddox's two-run triple followed by Mike Schmidt's sacrifice fly in the top of the ninth to take a 7-6 lead.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	83	44	.654	—
Pittsburgh	70	57	.554	13
New York	63	64	.496	20
Chicago	59	71	.450	24 1/2
St. Louis	56	68	.447	28
Montreal	54	69	.438	30 1/2

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Cincinnati	82	45	.646	—
Los Angeles	72	56	.563	9
Houston	64	68	.485	18
San Diego	62	68	.476	19 1/2
Atlanta	58	72	.444	24
San Francisco	54	74	.424	28

Friday's Results

Chicago 4, Philadelphia 1
Los Angeles 2, New York 2
Pittsburgh 5, San Francisco 2
St. Louis 2, Montreal 4
San Diego 2, Montreal 4

Saturday's Results

New York 2, Los Angeles 1
Chicago 5, Atlanta 2
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 7
Houston 4, St. Louis 3
Cleveland 7, San Francisco 1
Montreal 7, San Diego 4

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	57	48	.541	—
Baltimore	56	49	.532	1 1/2
Cleveland	54	52	.510	3 1/2
Detroit	51	55	.479	7
Boston	49	57	.462	10
Milwaukee	45	61	.424	15

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Kansas City	78	50	.609	—
Oakland	62	59	.510	16 1/2
Minnesota	62	57	.519	17
Texas	58	52	.524	21 1/2
Chicago	56	72	.438	25 1/2
California	51	74	.408	30 1/2

Friday's Results

Baltimore 3, Texas 2
Boston 9, Kansas City 4
Chicago 5, Milwaukee 2
Cleveland 4, Detroit 1
Detroit 5, Oakland 1
New York 3, California 1

Saturday's Results

Kansas City 4, Boston 2
Cleveland 7, Milwaukee 2
Texas 11, Baltimore 5
Chicago 2, Milwaukee 3
Houston 6, St. Louis 4
Detroit 4, Oakland 4

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Friday

Atlanta 101, Philadelphia 12 2
Chicago 101, St. Louis 12 2
Los Angeles 101, New York 12 2
Pittsburgh 101, San Francisco 12 2
St. Louis 101, Montreal 12 2
San Diego 101, Cincinnati 12 2

Saturday

Atlanta 101, Philadelphia 12 2
Chicago 101, St. Louis 12 2
Los Angeles 101, New York 12 2
Pittsburgh 101, San Francisco 12 2
St. Louis 101, Montreal 12 2
San Diego 101, Cincinnati 12 2

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Friday

Baltimore 101, Texas 12 2
Boston 101, Kansas City 12 2
Chicago 101, Milwaukee 12 2
Cleveland 101, Detroit 12 2
Detroit 101, Oakland 12 2
New York 101, California 12 2

Saturday

Baltimore 101, Texas 12 2
Boston 101, Kansas City 12 2
Chicago 101, Milwaukee 12 2
Cleveland 101, Detroit 12 2
Detroit 101, Oakland 12 2
New York 101, California 12 2

